THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... ,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28 0
——— including postage..... ,, 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... ,, 16 0
——— including postage..... ,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... ,, 6 0
——— including postage..... ,, 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers must be forwarded.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy. Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under..... Rs. 1 0
Repetitions ..... ,, 2 0
First insertion, each line..... ,, 0 6
Second insertion ..... ,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... ,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences are ..... ,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 37, Apollo Street, Fort.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, &c.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.—The fine first class Teak Frigate built passenger ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, for 14 years, HENRY MORRIS, Commander, late of the *Earl Balcarras*, has first-rate accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to REMINGTON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 22ND OF MARCH.—Messrs. Money, Wigram & Son's celebrated Ship MINERVA, 829 Tons, W. H. MERRYMAN, Commander, has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., or to Captain MERRYMAN on Board.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Fine British-built Clipper Ship LOBELIA, A 1 for 18 years, HENRY JONES, Commander. To Sail about the 15th of April. This ship has superior accommodation for First or Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. A. GRAHAM and Co., or to the Captain on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ON THE 20TH OF MARCH The new Clipper Ship FERGINA, ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain Hutchinson on board, or to FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

TO LOAD IN ALL APRIL NEXT. The fine French Ship PESCATORE, Captain MOURAT LACOMBE, has a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight apply to the Captain on board or to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 25th March, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply, &c. as above.

15th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MARSON, to Cochin, touching at the usual Intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

15th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 17th March, at 11 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 15th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 15th March 1862.

COHEN & CO.

TERMS CASH.—Have on Commission Sale, Spotted Shirtings, Stilton Cheese, Champagne, Vina Tinto, Sherry of Sorts, Ginger Wine, Silver and Gold Watches, Silver Chains, an invoice of Gold Edged Porcelainware, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, Self Driving Phaeton.

27, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.

THE GRIFFIN'S AIDE-DE-CAMP. By BLUNT SPEAR. Edited by a Professional Man. Third Edition, with an Addendum containing Hints on the Education of a Horse. Price Rs. 10½, postage included.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN SCENERY IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

THE following PICTURES on Glass and Paper are now for sale at the Photographic Rooms of the undersigned.

GLASS SLIDES.

Table Rock.
Below Table Rock.
Terrapin Tower.
Horse Shoe Falls do.
Suspension Bridge.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.
Ice Bridge.
Rapids from Lunar Island.
On Lunar Island.
Lunar Island Scenery.
American Falls.
Point View Summer.
Ship *Canada* at Sea.
Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.
From Lunar Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.
From Point View.
From Terrapin Tower.
Lunar Island Bridge.
Table Rock from the Falls
Underneath Goat Island.
Below Table Rock.
Table Rock and Falls.
Horse Shoe Falls.
Terrapin Tower.
Laureate Falls Quebec.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
No. 1, Church Gate.

TO CLUBS AND LIBRARIES.

THE undersigned have received copies of the ORIGINAL EDITIONS of the following Works, which are offered for sale at the prices affixed, which do not include postage charges :—

DICKENS'S—The Pickwick Papers..... Rs.	13 4
Nicholas Nickleby	13 4
Sketches by Boz.....	13 4
Martin Chuzzlewit	8 4
Old Curiosity Shop.....	8 4
Barnaby Rudge	8 4
Oliver Twist	7 0
David Copperfield	13 4
Bleak House	13 4
Little Dorrit	12 4
Household Words. 19 vols. complete	66 8
LEVER'S—One of Them.....	10 0
Davenport Dunn.....	14 8
The Martins of Cro-Martin, 2 vols	8 12
Harry Lorrequer.....	4 8
Charles O'Malley, 2 vols.....	8 12
Jack Hinton.....	4 8
Tom Burke of Ours. 2 vols	8 12
The O'Donoghue.....	4 8
The Knight of Gwynne, 2 vols.....	8 12
Roland Cashel, 2 vols.....	8 12
The Daltons, 2 vols	8 12
The Dodd Family Abroad. 2 vols.....	8 12

ALSO—Another edition of Dickens's and Lever's Works, as advertised elsewhere. Parties ordering the Works of either of the above authors are requested to specify particularly which of the two editions they require.

When a complete set of either of the editions is taken a reduction of five per cent. will be allowed.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,222, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash .....As. 4

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Establishments WILL BE CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 14th, 15th, and 17th instant, on account of the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
JOHN SKINNER,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited,
H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager, Bombay.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. JOHN,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
A. MORRISON,
Agent, Bombay.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th March 1862.

Memorial Fund—His Late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

RESOLUTIONS, PUBLIC MEETING, JANUARY 14TH, 1862. *Moved by* THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. *Seconded by* COLONEL WILSON.—That this Meeting deeply deploring the irreparable loss the country sustained by the lamented death of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT, whose powerful and well-regulated mind and great abilities have for more than twenty years been unceasingly devoted to improving the condition of the humbler classes and to the development and extension of Science and Art, and to the judicious education and training of the Royal Family, is of opinion that a lasting Memorial should be erected commemorative of his many virtues, and expressive of the gratitude of the people.

Moved by LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. *Seconded by* WESTERN WOOD, ESQ., M.P.—That the Memorial recommended should be of a monumental and national character, and that its design and mode of execution be approved by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Moved by BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P. *Seconded by* the HON. GEORGE DENMAN, M.P.—That Committees throughout the United Kingdom be formed to raise subscriptions to the proposed Memorial, and that *all* Her Majesty's subjects be invited to subscribe.

Moved by HARVEY LEWIS, ESQ., M.P. *Seconded by* P. LE NEVE FOSTER, ESQ.—That a Committee be formed, consisting of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, to carry into effect the foregoing Resolutions, with power to add to their number, and that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor be President of the same, and Treasurer of the Fund.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Honourable WILLIAM CUBITT, LORD MAYOR.

Committee.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.
The Right Hon. the Marquis of Breadalbane, K. T.
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Stratford De Redcliffe, G. C. B.
The Earl of Coventry.
Lord Elcho, M.P.
Lord G. Gordon Lennox, M.P.
Right Hon. J. S. Wortley.
Hon. G. Denman, M.P.
Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.
Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.
Sir Roderick I. Murchison, F.R.S.
Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.
Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P.
Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S.
Sir James Tyler.
Sir Charles Fox.
The Very Rev. Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's.
The Very Rev. the Archdeacon of London,
Baron L. De Rothschild, M.P.
Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.
Mr. Alderman Wilson.
Sir Jas. Duke, Bart, M.P., Ald.
Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P.
Sir D. J. Moon, Bart., Ald.
Mr. Alderman Solomons, M.P.
Mr. Alderman Finnis.
Mr. Alderman Rose.
Mr. Alderman Lawrence.
Mr. Alderman Hale.
Mr. Alderman Phillips.
Mr. Alderman Sabine, Ald.
Mr. Alderman Mechi.
Mr. Alderman Abbiss.
Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence.
Mr. Alderman Dakin.
Mr. Alderman Besley.
C. J. Cockerell, Esq.
W. H. Twentyman, Esq. } Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
John Alger, Esq., F.G.S.
N. Alexander, Esq.
W. Augerstein, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Bearing, Esq. M.P.
Joshua Bates, Esq., M.P.
W. H. Bodkin, Esq.
Rev. W. Brock.
C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Causton, Esq.
Thos. Chambers, Esq., Common Serjeant.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.
R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P.
A. A. Croll, Esq.
George Cubitt, Esq., M.P.
W. Dent, Esq.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart.
John Dillon, Esq.
John Doyle, Esq.
William Dyce, Esq., R.A.
J. Griffith Frith, Esq.
P. Le Neve Foster, Esq.
R. N. Fowler, Esq.
Mr. Deputy Fry.
Henry Ghinn, Esq.
Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A.
W. Gilpin, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George G. Glyn, Esq. M.P.
G. Godwin, Esq., F.R.S.
P. Graham, Esq.
S. Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of London.
Captain W. H. Hall, R. N.
Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
William Hartridge, Esq.
Charles Hill, Esq.
W. Howes, Esq.
William Humphrey, Esq.
Harvey Lewis, Esq., M.P.
S. P. Low, Esq.
J. C. Macdonald, Esq.
Edward Matthews, Esq.
Charles Mills, Esq.
G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Morley, Esq.
W. Murray, Esq., M.P.
J. A. Nicholay, Esq.
J. T. Norris, Esq., M.P.
Mr. Deputy Obbard.
R. N. Philipps, Esq.
Henry Roberts, Esq.
Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
S. G. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Soames, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Sopwith, Esq.
James Spicer, Esq.
W. Spottiswoode, Esq.
Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P.
William Tite, Esq., M.P.
R. Westmacott, Esq. R. A. F.R.S.
Charles White, Esq.
W. Foster White, Esq.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq.
Western Wood, Esq., M.P.
John Wood, Esq.

With power to add to their Number.

MICHAEL GIBBS, }
S. R. GOODMAN, } *Hon. Secs.*
S. BROWN. }

Moved by the EARL OF COVENTRY, *Seconded by* SAMUEL MORLEY, ESQ.—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for convening and presiding over the same.

The Bombay Branches of the Agra and United Service Bank Limited and of the Oriental Bank Corporation are authorised to receive subscriptions to the above fund.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860, in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Sundries per Steamer.

GOLD SPECTACLES, single and double side, with light frames ..... Rs. 40, 48, 56, 68 0
PRESENTATION ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTERS to match, Magenta Morocco 45 0
DITTO.—Emerald green 50 0
DITTO.—Sage Morocco, gold and blue..... 50 0
FLAT CHESS BOARDS, red and white, or black and white squares..... Rs. 5, 6 and 8 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, to contain 96 Portraits, morocco, gilt clasps..... 28 0

*** Other Albums, varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 22, still available.*

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAIT of the late PRINCE CONSORT, in metal frame 2 8

*** A large selection of other Portraits on sale.*

FISHING TACKLE in books—with or without Flies ..... Rs. 18, 20, and 22 0

Sundries per "Pride of the Ocean."

NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES for Town use :—

Baronial—Cream laid—Rose, Chamois, Violet, in three sizes, with Envelopes adapted to them.

RIMMELL'S VAPORIZERS.

For diffusing the Fragrance of Flowers in Apartments, purifying the Air, &c.

No. 1—Bronze, 6¾ in. by 8¾ in. 6 0
No. 1—Plated do. 10 0
Ordinary Perfumes adapted to the above in cases of 6 Bottles 12 0
Best Perfumes, ditto ditto 20 0

BROWN'S RECLINING CHAIRS.

IRON CHAIRS, with leg rests and cushions, Patent folding suspensory, equally adapted for home or travelling 40 0

BROWN'S NEWLY PATENTED CHAIR COUCH, with spring, by which the sitter may adjust his position without rising; complete with leg rests and cushions, running on wheels, handsome suspensory figured Carpet, patent seat and leg rest 85 0
DITTO, ordinary fitting seat 75 0

SALOON GUNS.

SALOON GUNS, smooth bore, No. 3, twisted barrels, cleaning rod and patent second trigger, with shield to protect the eye from escaped particles of powder or cap, together with 1000 bullcited caps 100 0

INKSTANDS.

LARGE SOLID GLASS INKS, with hinge tops on stands: round, square or triangular, blackwood or walnutwood Stands...Rs. 16, 18, 28 0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES.

Chubb's Travelling or Office Boxes, foolscap writing Folio, patent Ink, duplicate keys..... 50 0

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Leather Travelling Bags, best Hide,...Rs. 14, 16, 18 0

GILT FRAMES AND MOULDING.

GILT FRAMES, with ornamental corners, adapted to pictures, 18 by 14 ;—1, 2 and 3 inch beading..... Rs. 12, 14, and 18 0
GILT BEADING, of various widths, in which pictures of any size may be framed to order.

TRACING CLOTH.

PATENT No. 6—36 inches, each 24 yards .....
PALMER'S PORTABLE CALL SIGNALS. Consists of a pressure head, tubing and whistle, and is constructed for various purposes and situations .....
SIGNAL CALL for the Table, Ornamental foot and covered with Silk 4 0
Ditto for the Carriage 12 0
Ditto for Walls or Doors..... 8 0
Ditto with 9 feet covered tubing..... 10 0
Ditto 12 feet do..... 12 0
Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, per foot 1 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid to the shareholders in India on and after Wednesday the 19th instant.

The Transfer books at this Agency will be closed from 13th to 19th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HARRY JOHN, Agent.

Bombay, 12th March 1862.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that LALLJEE NANJEE has contracted to mortgage to BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM all that piece or parcel of Fazendary land with the messuage hereditaments and premises situate lying and standing thereon in Sattar or Doongree cooly street without the Fort walls of Bombay bearing No. 328 in the books of the Collector of Assessment in the name of Hurbha Nanjee and Lalljee Nanjee and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by a passage or Gullee, on or towards the West by a Public Road, on or towards the North also by a public passage and on or towards the South by the House of Muncherjee Framjee Ghudyalee. Any person or persons having any claim on the said property either by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise is and are hereby required to communicate the same to me at my office in Medow street within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof after which time the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims whatsoever. Dated this 13th day of March 1862.

VINAYEKRAO HURRYCHUND,
Solicitor for Bhimjee Purshotum.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of DUBASHES carried on by EDULJEE SORABJEE, SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE, and SORABJEE EDULJEE, under the name and style of EDULJEE SORABJEE DUBASH and Co. from the 7th day of May 1857 has been dissolved on the 30th day of April 1861, and from that day the business of the said firm has been carried on by SORABJEE EDULJEE alone on his own account. I the undermentioned partner, thereon have no connection whatever with that party from the said date. Persons having any intercourse with the said SORABJEE EDULJEE are hereby warned, that the business carried on by him, has no connection with me, and whoever will deal with him in any way, they will do so at their own risk.

SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 15th March, a Grand Extraordinary Representation, for the benefit of the Contortionist, W. CLIFFORD, who will on this occasion go through several New Performances never before seen in Bombay, and never attempted by any other Artist but himself; hopes to be honored with the kind patronage of the public to witness these astonishing Performances and judge for themselves.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes ..... Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats ..... ,, 3
Amphitheatre ..... ,, 2
Gallery ..... ,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under the Patronage of the Gentlemen of the Gymkhana Club.

MR. F. BURY begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he will have the honor of again appearing before them on Tuesday the 18th of March 1862, in the Petite Comedy entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES"

and by desire, the Screaming farce of

"A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre, and to C. C. Stirsted, Esq., Secretary to the Gymkhana Club, Esplanade. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*. Dress, Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY.
Manager.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. d'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

23, Apollo Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Recent addition of Instruments and Sundries.

PALMER'S PORTABLE CALL SIGNALS.

This new invention consists of a pressure head, tubing and whistle call, and is constructed for various purposes and situations.

	Rs.	a.
SIGNAL CALL for the Table, ornamental foot, and covered with silk.....	4	0
DITTO for the Carriage.....	12	0
DITTO for Walls or Doors.....	8	0
DITTO with 9 feet of covered tubing.....	10	0
DITTO 12 feet do	12	0
Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, at per foot.....	1	8

LETTER CAGES.

Japanned Tin Letter Cages for office or home use, 2 Divisions marked Post and Delivery 8 8
DITTO 3 Divisions, Post, Delivery, and Memoranda 6 0

SUNDRIES.

BRISTOL BOARDS, imperial, 6 sheet, per sheet..... 2 4
LONDON BOARDS, royal, 4 sheet, per sheet. 1 4
PORCELAIN SLATES, leather covered frames of sizes ... Rs. 2-8, 3, ... 3 8
OPTICAL SQUARES..... 10 0
GREAVE'S POCKET LETTER BALANCE, German Silver, marked English and Indian weights, and enclosed in leather case..... 4 8
MORDAN'S QUILL NIBS in boxes of 50..... 1 8
DRAWING PENS, best electrum ivory handles 4 0
FOOLSCAP BLOTTING BOOKS, black leather 3 8
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES, Japanned black, 26 lines metal eye pieces, in leather sling case..... 64 0
DRESSING CASE for a Lady, 11 inches, Coromandel wood, brass bound with jewel drawer complete, with plated fittings..... 100 0
THE SAME, 12 inches 125 0
WORK BOX, 12 inches, Coromandel wood, Looking Glass head, lined with satin, and complete with best cutlery and pearl fittings..... 45 0
THE SAME in Walnut wood..... 50 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS of sizes, French, morocco..... 12 0
POOL BALLS, set of 12, 2-1-16 inches, dyed complete..... 95 0
SHELDONS LETTER BALANCE CASES, market in English and Indian weights, German silver..... 3 8
EYE GLASSES, concave for short sight in assorted numbers, each..... 4 8
COPYING BOOKS 400 leaves, with index half calf lettered and folioed..... 9 0
WHITE MOUNTING BOARDS royal, 3 Sheet per dozen..... 4 8
Ditto ..... Ditto royal 6 Sheet per dozen..... 6 8
PHOTOGRAPHS. Coloured by hand, coloured *en Pastel* and plain, in great variety.
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS. further additions of views.
DELA RUE'S POCKET BOOK DIARIES for the current year for either gentlemen or ladies.
DOUBLE CASES for Carte de Visite Portraits with snap fastening..... 2 0
GOLD OR SILVER PEN AND PENCIL CASES by Mordan ..... Rs. 60, 55 and 9 0
GOLD PEN HOLDERS 85 0
SILVER DITTO 5 0
LADY'S PENCIL CASES, with rings to attach to chains 25 0
ANEROID BAROMETERS AND THERMOMETERS..... 55 0
STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN No. 2 size 35 0
COPYING PAPER, cream or blue wove per ream 5 0
MITCHELL'S LETTER CLIPS..... 2 8
MITCHELL'S STEEL PENS, per box 1 0
GILLOTT'S MAGNUM BONUM do..... 1 8
WINSOR and NEWTON'S Dry Colours.
WINSOR and NEWTON'S Moist Colours in boxes.
DE LA RUE'S best Mogul Playing Cards 1 8
MORDAN'S POSTAGE SCALES 10 0
IVORY PENHOLDERS, silver mounted 4 0
CLAPSHAW'S best Match Cricket Balls 6 0
PREPARED MILLBOARDS 10 by 7, 12 by 8, 14 by 10, 22 by 16..... From Rs. 1 to 3 8
ATHENIAN CRAYONS in boxes of 12, 18, 24, 36..... From 2-8 to 12 0
CRETA LEVIS in boxes of 12, 18, 24, 36 ..... From Rs. 6 to 20 0
CRAYON PAPER, Imperial assorted colours...
GLASS SLABS and MULLERS 8 0
COLOUR BOXES with sliding lids 6, 12, 18, 24 colours ..... Rs. 6 to 24 0
Port Crayons, Stumps, Brushes, White and Black Crayons, and all other Drawing Materials.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.'s Cotton Screw.

Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st March to 31st May.—At Matheran. A small but comfortably well-furnished Bungalow "Hill Cottage" situated at Matheran, almost upon the Bottle point and commanding an excellent view of Lnesia point, of the plains of Chouk point and a splendid view of the Bazar. Rent Moderate.—Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House, Commission and General Agents, &c.
No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street. Two rooms, Cook room and Godown. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers.
Medow Street.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Dean Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices; and also Second Hand Silver Watches. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. SORABJEE & Co.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie, & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent Semi-Grand PIANO, *Collard and Collards*, made expressly for India. Apply to A. T., at this Office.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER. may be seen at Mr. T. GINGER'S Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and got by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, match horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

Apply to Mr. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ¾ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch to 3 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY FLORA; or short descriptions of all Plants (indigenous) discovered in or near the Bombay Presidency. By N. A. Dalzell, M. A., and Dr. A. Gibson, F. L. S..... (Post paid) Rs. 5 4
The Birth of Christ. A Sermon, by Rev. C. H. L. Lye, M. A., Nuggur ..... (Post paid) 0 9
Gazette Almanac, 1862 ..... ,, 6 6
Times Almanac, 1862 ..... ,, 6 6
Seal's Hindoostanee Manual ..... ,, 2 4
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs..... ,, 10 12
Brigge's The Nizam, 2 vols ..... ,, 20 0
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy..... ,, 10 6
Bombay Army List for January ..... ,, 3 4
Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany, and 2..... Vols. 1 ,, 20 0
All the Year Round, Vol. 5..... ,, 4 8
Beeton's Universal Dictionary 3 vols. in 1 (will not go by book post. Bhangy charge must be paid by purchaser)..... 10 0
Wild Sports of the World; a book for boys ,, 6 0
Greenough's Geological Map of India. (Stanford's) 65 0

8, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, Merchandise; and the undersigned beg to direct attention to the convenience of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are authorised to issue on behalf of the above Company.

CARDWELL, PARSONS, & Co.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*
Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Baker, & Co.)

Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)

Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(With power to add to their number.)
Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.
Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Horn, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5 Tons Galvanized Sheeting Iron, suitabl for Roofing. For full particulars apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.,
Fort.

W. HANNAH & CO.,

CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.

Terms moderate, prices for cash only.

No. 4, Medow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

	Rs.
Elastic Patent Leather Boots.....	14 p. pair.
,, French Calf do.	13 ,, ,,
,, or Lace Brown Leather do.....	13 ,, ,,
Lace Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 15th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do...	2s. 13/16d. to 2s. 0¾d
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 212½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	154
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	T. B. closed.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Cloaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 770 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throsie Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36		88½
" Loan 1842-43		88½
" Loan 1854-55		88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan		101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 227 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 204
Bar Silver	" 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	2s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2	10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton).....	£2	15s. 0d.
" (Seeds).....	£2	15s. 0d.
To China.....	no offers.	
To Clyde.....	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 12th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	230 to 232
New Dholleras.....	"	218 to 210
New Oomrawuttee	"	208 to 210
Old Compta,.....	"	182 to 184
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	249 to 250
New Barsee, and Nuggar	"	204 to 206
New Yaravul	"	195 to 196
Khandeish	"	198 to 202
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	224 to 225
Dholleras ( )	"	202 to 203
Oomrawuttee (March and April).....	"	None.
Yaravole (Do.).....	"	185 to 187
Dharwar Sawginned (May).....	"	256 to 260
Mangrole	"	187 to 188
Poratchee	"	188 to 189
Compta	"	195 to 196
OIL IM—Maiwa, Rs. 1550 to 1555.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at	Rs.	5-11 to 5-12 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	24 to 25
	"	33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letter's Patent, under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.
" 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.
" 3 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest at London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. H. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 7th March 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable through Europe ...	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £50 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers.—{ The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. ..... at	2s.	0d.	"
2 Do. ..... at	1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do. ..... at	1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand ..... at	1s.	11¾d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per Cent.		
Do.	6	do. 5 "
Do.	12	do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 14	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe..	Surat 13 March.
	Viscount Canning ...	Goodwin	Mauritius 23 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 14	Emeu (s).....	Remoldson....	China &c.
	Berenice (s).....	Holt.....	Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
	Johnstone Castle(s)...	Main	Kurrachee.
	Rubin	Rice.....	Liverpool.
	Land O'Cakes	Sharer	Mangalore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Major General J. R. H. Honner, C.B.; Captain Blowers; and 35 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Kurrachee.—Assistant Surgeon E. Morton; Lieut. Tanner; Mr. Hare; and two natives.

Port Clearances.

The ship *Clara Wheeler*, J. Hiltz, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Punjaub*, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Friday, 14th March 1862.

For Liverpool.

Madge Wildfire.—1,125 bundles Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., Megjee Luckoo; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

Sebastopol.—75 bales Hemp, 262¼ cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Richard Cobden.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Ooka Nursee; 225 bales Cotton. 787¼ cwt., Pudomay Virjee and Co.

Black Eagle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Feronia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.

Rameshy Cursetjee.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraj.

For Calcutta.

Punjaub.—29 packages Senna Leaves, 56 cwt., Hajee Esmail Hubib.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 5, Barque *Moulmein*, Jackson, (date not given).
Do. Ship *Iskenderabad*, Page, from Mauritius, 23rd Jan.
Do. Ship *Shaw Allum*, Tulloch, Mauritius, 17th Jan.
Do. Schooner *Jeddia*, Red, from Algoa Bay, 28th Dec.
Do. Bombay ship *Shah Allum*, Clark, from Bombay 23rd Jan., touched at Cochin 10th Feb.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp, Meean Meer, 27th February 1862.

With reference to G. O. 29th ultimo, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that Government has now authorized Command and Staff Allowances to be passed to Officers of disbanded Native Regiments for a period of 6 instead of 3 months, from the date on which their Regiments were severally broken up.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

13th March.—Captain Murray, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
14th Do.—Major General Honner, C.B., Acting Political Agent, at Aden, on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Do.—Surgeon Trentrall, to rejoin, from Bandora.
Do.—Lieut. Lemperere, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

14th March.—Captain Cowper, 8th Regt., to join, to Sholapore.
Do.—Captain J. Blair, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, on leave, to Matheran.
Do.—Captain C. P. Roberts, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Do.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Baker, in medical charge, to Persian Gulf.
Do.—Lieut. Lemperere, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Do.—Assistant Surgeon Orpen, 95th Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Do.—Ensign Turner, 79th Highlanders, to join, to News Here.
15th Do.—Lieut. Van Heythuysen, Staff Corps, on leave, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.
Bombay, Friday, 14th March 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut Colonel Petrie, Royal Artillery, is President, will re-assemble to-morrow at the same time and place, for the trial of Gunner McDonald, Royal Horse Artillery;
2. All European details, arriving at the Presidency, either on duty or on leave, are to be attached to the European Regiment stationed at Colaba.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl's. Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 13th March 1862.

The following orders by Colonel C. Birdwood are confirmed :
Dated 10th January and 11th February 1862.—Directing in the absence of a qualified Subaltern, Captain Neale to perform the duties of Quarter Master and Interpreter 3rd Regt N. I., during the absence of Captain Chapman on Court Martial duty.
Dated 13th February 1862.—Directing Lieut. Kennedy to receive charge of the above duties, vice Captain Neale.
Dated 19th February 1862.—Directing Captain Neale to resume charge of the above duties from Lieut. Kennedy.
Compensation in lieu of clothing for year 1863, is sanctioned for the 26th Regt. N. I.

Date of arrival at Bombay 12th March 1862.
Captain R. E. F. Colgrave, Engineers.
Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton Staff Corps.
Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thorp, M. D., Medical Establishment.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1862.

With reference to para 9 of Government General Order of the 12th May 1860, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the slops supplied to vessels of the Indian Navy shall be aired once in every month, and that each occasion of their being so aired shall be noted in the log book.

Whenever slops may be condemned a certificate is to be attached to the survey report stating where they have been stowed and when examined and aired.

Mr. W. A. Sanderson, Acting Master, having returned from England by the P. & O.'s steamer *Jeddo*, was directed to join the *Berenice*, as supernumerary from the 12th instant, for passage to join the Indus Flotilla.

G. M. Kingston, Engineer Apprentice of the Indus Flotilla, having arrived from Kurrachee by the *Pioneer*, on leave, was attached to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary from the 12th inst.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Governmen Telegraph Office, on the 14th March 1862.

Damodo Hurjeevundass, Wittulwadee.
Ahmeer Ally and MooktearShah Gazle Khan Mahulla
Hemon Butcha.
William Sim & Co.
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.

THE Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	18 Feb.	CEYLON	17 Feb
FRANCE	20 Feb.	CHINA	15 Feb
MALTA	20 Feb.	SINGAPORE	22 Feb
ALEXANDRIA.....	25 Feb.	PENANG	24 Feb
SUEZ	28 Feb.	CALCUTTA	6 Mar
ADEN	5 Mar.	MADRAS	8 Mar
MAURITIUS	6 Feb.	N. W. PROVINCES.....	8 Mar
CAPE	4 Jan.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE.	8 Mar
AUSTRALIA.....	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB	26 Feb
BANGALORE	7 Mar	RANGOON	18 Feb

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 6th instant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY, 14*th March*, 1862.

Government Paper Four per cent., eleven rupees four annas to eleven rupees eight annas discount.

Five per cent, one rupee twelve annas to two rupees premium.

Five and half per cent. seven rupees twelve annas to eight rupees premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and five-eighths.

Freights to London very dull, dead weight, fifty-seven shillings and six pence to sixty shillings.

Seeds, seventy shillings.

Grey Shirtings seven shillings and six pence.

Madapollams three pounds thirty-two inch two annas per piece.

Mule Twist number forty good seconds five annas and five pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods quiet.

Market for Twist maintained.

The steamer *Simla*, left Madras for Suez yesterday at 10-4.

The steamer *Sydney* with Sir William Denison on board left Negapatam for Madras yesterday at 2-18.

The steamer *Bombay Castle* from China anchored at Galle yesterday at 3 P. M.

THE London Correspondent of the *Friend of India* positively asserts that no such idea as that alleged to have originated in London about removing the seat of the Supreme Government to Simla, had been entertained by the home authorities.

THE Commander-in-Chief in an order dated the 27th ultimo, announces that Government have now authorised Command and Staff Allowances to be passed to Officers of disbanded Native Regiments for a period of six instead of three months, from the date on which their Regiments were severally broken up.

WE observe the following gentlemen of Bombay have been elected Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society of London during the past year :—

John Fleming, Esq.
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.
Commander C. Constable, I. N.
Commander A. Dundas Taylor, I. N.

A RUMOUR, evidently got up by speculators in cotton, was yesterday sedulously promulgated to the effect that telegrams of later dates than those published in Bombay, had been received, intimating that peace had been restored in America. The effect of the rumour was that the price of cotton went down from four to six rupees on a candy. From enquiries instituted by us, we are satisfied that there was not the slightest ground for the rumour.

THE following Bills will be considered by the local Legislative Council at its Meeting this forenoon in the Town Hall.

1. A Bill to regulate the establishment of Markets and Fairs in the Mofussil.
2. A Bill for the preservation of the Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree Tenures.
3. A Bill for the restoration of the Grassias in the Ahmedabad Collectorate and for their relief from debt.

The first of these Bills having already been fully discussed at the last Meeting, will probably be passed, while the Reports of the Select Committees, to whom the other Bills have been referred, will have to be considered by the Council.

IT is not likely that the High Courts of India will be called into existence earlier than next September. The *Friend of India* says:—" Of the three Acts passed by parliament last session that amalgamating the Supreme and Sudder Courts of the three Presidencies into High Courts has not been carried out. When we last wrote on the subject we were enabled to sketch the draft of the Letters Patent drawn up by the Calcutta Judges and sent to England. This draft has raised so many questions, which it is possible another Act of Parliament may be required to settle, and so many squabbles have been the result in certain legal circles in London, that we have no expectation of seeing the High Courts called into existence earlier than next September. We see it stated in a Dublin paper, that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has been asked to recommend a Judge for one of the new Courts, and has nominated Mr. Lowry, who was called to the bar in 1835, and became Queen's Counsel in 1860."

THE *Bengal Hurkaru* gives it as a rumour that " in consequence of the new notes of the Paper Currency not being numbered in Bengalee and other characters, the Native *Mahjuns*, particularly in the Mofussil, where the English language is little understood, intend to memorialize the local Government on the subject, on the ground of great difficulties having been recently experienced by them in making proper entries of such notes in their account books."

Here the Bombay Chamber of Commerce represented to Government in very strong terms the inconvenience arising from the want complained of in the foregoing paragraph, and pointed out the danger to which commercial interests were exposed by the simplicity of the notes and by facilities afforded by them of being easily forged. The local Government considered the danger exaggerated and dropped the matter. We now see the inconvenience felt generally in other parts of India, and recommend the subject again to the consideration of Government, local and Supreme.

OUR issue of the 12th instant contained a letter from Sir George Couper, Bart. and C. B., Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces, to W. Grey, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, offering remarks on Mr. Saunders' Report relative to the Cotton-growing Districts of the Doab. Lieutenant Governor Edmonstone and Sir George Couper are both excellent authorities on the subjects referred to in the remarks, and the letter, therefore, possesses considerable interest. The following testimony is borne to the good character of Mr. Saunders' Report :—

" It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that Mr. Saunders has conducted his enquiries with much diligence, and with an earnest desire to ascertain the real truth on all points; that he has drawn the conclusions which are expressed in his Report with fairness and impartiality, and that the suggestions which he has offered are for the most part distinguished by good sense, though, possibly, open to objection on grounds not always within his knowledge or cognizance as a " Commissioner to report on the cultivation of Cotton."

The Lieutenant-Governor corroborates the statements of Mr. Saunders relative to the cotton producing capabilities of the Doab—that there is nothing in the nature of the soil, nor in the condition of the climate (in ordinary seasons), to oppose the growth of cotton to any extent that may be desired. In proof of this, reference is made to the fact which the enquiries of Mr. Saunders have established, that, before the slavegrown Cotton of America obtained possession of the English Market, the crop was extensively cultivated in the North-Western Provinces, and a large export trade in this article existed :—

" Mr. Edmonstone can remember the time when Kalpee had hardly ceased to be a great entrepot, and it is only within the last two months that he has seen, in the great buildings still standing at that place, tangible evidence of the magnitude to which the Cotton trade had grown. There is store-room for hundreds of bales, and there is space enough, and to spare in the buildings still existing for Cotton Screws, and for all the operations of picking, cleaning and packing."

The Lieutenant-Governor justly observes that what once existed may be re-produced with the same inducements. A real and constant demand for the article would doubtless lead to the resuming of the cultivation, and " there is hardly a limit to the quantity that might be supplied with reasonable encouragement and assistance, and enterprize on the part of those who are interested in the trade." This may indeed be argued from the facts that the cultivation of cotton gave way in the Doab to that of cereals, sugar-cane, and other crops; and that the cultivation of cereals and other crops is now giving way to that of cotton in the North-Western State of the American Republic. If the soil in the latter country, that is so good for cereals, is also so good for cotton, why should the same thing not be the case in the former? We are persuaded that it is the case, and that the Doab will produce as good cotton, under as good cultivation, as the States of Indiana and Illinois, the soil of which the Americans say is " admirably adapted for the cultivation of the plant." The Lieutenant-Governor entirely coincides in opinion with Mr. Saunders in regard to the best means of stimulating the production of cotton, and improving the quality of the produce.

" The European Settler or the European Agent of the Capitalist, will gain no advantage by possessing himself of land on whatever tenures, and *himself undertaking the cultivation of Cotton.* He must after all employ the Native agriculturist who will have less interest in the crop than if it were his own, and will have no scruple whatever, as Mr. Saunders says, in filching as much of it as he requires for his own use, or for the use of his family, and even of his Friends. He will take little or no trouble in the agricultural processes, and still less in protecting the crops, when grown, from spoliation, unless he sees his interest in so doing. But the presence of an European Settler in a Cotton-growing District would be most valuable in creating a local market for the produce; in ensuring its ready sale and an immediate return to the producer; in improving the cultivation perhaps, and certainly the picking and cleaning of the Cotton; and on the use of appliances for screwing and packing it for export."

The testimony of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the absence of all obstacles to the settlement of Europeans in the North-West-Provinces is distinct and conclusive. He has served in various districts of the Provinces for thirty years; and at the time he entered the Provinces, European planters were settled there; ever since there have been Europeans holding lands or carrying on trade in the Provinces. The Hon'ble Mr. Edmonstone states his belief that their presence has ever been beneficial, *their conduct towards the native populationexemplary, and the uprightness of their dealings with the people about them unimpeachable.* This is strong and reliable testimony. How different from the abuse that has been heaped upon European settlers in Lower Bengal. Mr. Edmonstone is at least as good a friend of the natives as Sir J. P. Grant; the difference may be that he is at the same time a better friend of his own countrymen. Mr. Edmonstone speaks not only for himself, but for all the District Officers in the Provinces, who, he is persuaded, would gladly welcome as many European settlers as can find employment for their capital and their energies, and will give to them all the encouragement and assistance which they can reasonably expect to receive. Did the Lieutenant Governor himself entertain different views and feelings in regard to the European settlers in the Provinces, many of the District Officers would probably entertain similar sentiments; and this may account for the feelings of some of Sir J. P. Grant's subordinates in Lower Bengal. We conclude our remarks on this point with the following extract from the letter :—

" The Lieutenant-Governor's conviction is that, in a political point of view, nothing but good can result from the residence of Europeans in the interior, whether in the character of landholders, of farmers, or of Merchants. The hands of the District Officer must be strengthened by the presence, in different quarters of his charge, of gentlemen whose good will to the Government cannot be doubted; whose means of obtaining correct information as to the feelings and doings of the people around him are considerable; and whose assistance can be confidently looked for, not only in dealing with troubles and difficulties that may arise, but in carrying on local improvements in their neighbourhood. Many of these gentlemen have become Members of the District Road and Ferry Fund Committees in these Provinces, and more recently some of them have been appointed Honorary Deputy Magistrates with jurisdiction in the Pergunnahs in which they reside.

" On the other hand there is no reason to suppose that the residence of Europeans in the interior of the Districts is in any way unacceptable to the people of the North-Western Provinces. That these must benefit, more or less, by the larger circulation of money which will always follow upon the employment of European capital in their neighbourhood, to whatever purpose directed, is certain; that they are treated with consideration in their intercourse and with liberality in their business transactions, with Europeans, may be inferred as well from the rareness of complaints, and the infrequency of litigation, as from the tenor of the several reports regarding the production of Indigo in these Provinces, which came last year to the Calcutta Commission, of which Mr. Seton-Karr was President. Indeed, if there could be any doubt upon the point, it would be removed by the consideration that the interests of the Europeans themselves would be injured, and the success of their undertakings, whatever they might be, would be imperilled by any oppression, ill-treatment, or unfair dealing on their part. The hostility of the people around them would be excited, the Authorities would be appealed to, and the Law would be enforced promptly.

The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see half-a-dozen European Settlers of enterprize and respectability in every District of these Provinces."

AHMEDABAD, 11*th March*.—An investigation was held the other day by Mr. Norman, the 2nd Assistant Magistrate, in the case of an attempted fraud on the part of the Inspecting Post Master at this station. It appears that the Inspecting Post Master had made an Indent for Dead stock articles for the use of the Ahmedabad Post Office, and charged therein rupees 75 as the price of the articles, when the actual cost was only rupees 60, which was corroborated by a Bill preferred by the carpenter who made the articles for the Inspecting Post Master, and acknowledged by the latter as correct by his signing it. In support of the charges the Deputy Post Master, Mr. Fernandez (who brought it to light) was examined, as likewise the carpenter who made the articles, and the several documentary proofs as well, when the Inspecting Post Master was ordered by Mr. Norman, the Magistrate, to enter into his recognizance in the sum of one hundred rupees.

It is said that the whole of the proceedings have been sent to the Post Master General, and there is no doubt that the Inspector will be dealt with in the right manner for an offence so glaring.

A Peon of the Post Office was tried yesterday before Mr. Arbuthnot for throwing into a well sixty private letters, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labor.

NOTES ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

HAVING at our disposal a little leisure, and feeling desirous of occupying it profitably, we essayed to glance at the " Proceedings of the Legislative Department, Bombay." Running over the proceedings of Wednesday, 22nd January 1862, and getting to about the middle of a long winded sentence which occupies the perpendicular space of twenty-eight lines of the broad sheet, though the lines are not all full, we stumbled upon—

" There was present this day—
His Excellency the Governor,
His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, K. C. B., Commander in Chief," &c.

which we thought contained defective English. Passing onwards to the speech, short but very comprehensive, of the President, we were struck particularly by one remark—" On the one hand, by over-legislating, you will be liable to keep the people in a state of doubt and alarm." This should be engraven on the memory of every member of the Council. As a general rule, the people of India are conservative to a degree, and, like all good conservatives, have something akin to horror at the idea of a change in laws and customs. Every change that affects the people in general, whether it be the introduction of a law relating to converts, a census rule, or a new form of bank note, is, be its nature ever so good, met at the outset by suspicion. It becomes the Council, therefore, when a law is proposed by any of the members, to satisfy themselves not only regarding the correctness of the terminology and phraseology, and that the proposed law is in itself unobjectionable, but that the innovation is indispensably necessary. However unexceptionable the law may be, and however well it may be expressed, it should still be rejected if it is found to be not indispensable. Better the Council should sit idle than busy itself about enactments that are unnecessary. In such cases, then, idleness would be praiseworthy, and their activity mischievous, as tending to distract the public tranquillity without an adequate necessity. There is another very important question which each of our legislators should be careful to ask himself, whenever a bill is proposed by others, or he feels disposed to introduce one himself, is it in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the people? A law which might appear to that small section of the community which has received an English education and which is generally comprehended in the terms " Young Bombay," might be utterly distasteful to the majority who have received no such education, and whose ideas are centuries old. Should a majority of the people in Western India imbibe the sentiments which are now held by those fast young men, their feelings then may be accepted as a safe index to the feelings of the majority. But, until that time comes, it will be unsafe to legislate for those young men. Above all things, let the millions " enjoy contentment and security", the highest object of all good government.

this examination I can safely say that we are now in a position to compete with any other School in Bombay, and that there is no reason why the number of shares should not be increased to 250, and ten classes formed instead of six.

It would be a great gratification to me if, within the next two months, I could see this school expanded into a thriving and flourishing "Parsee Proprietary school," carried on in one of the large houses in Rampart or Hornby Row, with a boarding house attached to it, under the direction of the head Assistant Master. If this were done, we might perhaps get Government to allow a portion of the Ramparts to be used as a playground. Then we should be in a position to teach the boys how to play as well as how to work. To accomplish this we want the assistance of all the influential Parsee gentlemen of Bombay.

Some of the advanced pupils then went through several interesting recitations. Prizes of books were then distributed by the Chairman.

The Chairman then delivered the following address:—

"I have heard with deep interest the able report just read by the Head Master, Mr. Beyts, under whose care and wise management the School has attained its present prosperity. I regret very much the absence of our President, the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, who would have been highly gratified, as I have been, with the progress made by this institution in so short a time, and would have been present today but for his indisposition. The circumstance of the shares selling at a premium of from 20 to 40 per cent., notwithstanding the issue of additional shares during the past year, is a sure sign of the popularity the School has acquired among our community. It is also gratifying to hear that four of our students have been sent up for the matriculation examination last week. Mr. Beyts, as I have been informed, has taken great pains in bringing up these boys to the required standard. I cannot therefore allow this opportunity to pass without thanking him in the name of the proprietors for the zeal and energy with which he has discharged his duties. Thanks are also due to Mr. Coke, the Educational Inspector, and our Secretary, Mr. Cowasjee Shapoorjee, for their valuable assistance in carrying out the object of this School."

The meeting dispersed at half past 5 P. M.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Thursday, 13th March 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Perozebye, widow and executrix of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy vs. *Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff.*

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp and *Mr. Bayley*, instructed by Messrs. Bickersteth, and Cleveland, for the defendant.

Mr. Anstey moved that the nonsuit entered in this cause be set aside. He stated that the case was tried on the 7th instant before the Puisne Justice, that after the opening address of plaintiff's counsel, objection was taken that there must be a nonsuit on the ground that an executor cannot sue a co-executor at common law, for it was like a man suing himself. The objection to the nonsuit was entered, with leave to the plaintiff to move today before a full Court to set it aside. The learned Counsel argued that defendant not having pleaded in abatement, he could not now take advantage of the objection. He cited the case of *Capel vs. Bohn* in William Saunder's Reports, shewing that the advantage cannot be taken either by plea in bar, by evidence, or by arrest of judgment; defendant can only take advantage of the objection by a plea in abatement: it is also laid down that if defendant pleads a general issue, it is too late for him to give evidence of his being an executor under that issue. Now how was it to appear that the defendant Dhunjeebhoy was a co-executor; he did not appear in the plea, but appeared in evidence. It was therefore too late for him to give such evidence. The learned Counsel referred to Mr. Chitty's work vol. 1 P. 15 and 23 in which that learned author says that if one of several executors bring an action, the defendant can take advantage of the objection by a plea in abatement that the other executor is alive not named.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—But that refers to where one of several executors sues a third party, and not a co-executor.

Mr. Anstey asked how was it to be ascertained that the third party was a co-executor or not except by evidence, and the evidence could not be taken. The learned counsel then said that this technicality was one which was utterly unknown on the other side of the Court, *viz.*, the equity side and the ecclesiastical side. It is only confined to the Common Law side of the Court, and those Common Law Courts shew great disposition to restrain it and to admit exceptions to it. He cited the case of *Rawlinson* vs. *Shaw*, 3 T. R., where it is laid down that there must not only be a plea of defendant's co-executor, but also there must be an averment in the plea to be supported by proof that he had administered. He next adduced authority to shew that an executor stands to the executor of a co-executor in the same position as an executor to a co-executor and quoted the case of *Gledow* vs. *Atkins* where an action of *devastavit* was brought by a surviving executor against the executor of the co-executor to recover monies belonging to the estate of the deceased and where it was held that the action could be sustained. In the case of *Dorchester* vs. *Webb*, W. Jones 345, it is decided that if the debtor appoints his creditor to be one of several executors and there are no assets, or the creditor executor neither proves the will nor acts, he is not thereby estopped from suing his co-executor; so Mr. Anstey contended that a *converso* if the creditor appoints his debtor to be one of several executors, these executors cannot be prevented from suing the debtor executor, which is the case in the present action. What the learned counsel contended was that as a general rule one executor cannot sue another, but that it was not an universal rule and that there were exceptions to it. In this case after the overruling of the demurrer, defendant was allowed to plead in issue and he pleaded a general issue, but the learned counsel's contention was that no evidence could be given under the plea of general issue that defendant was co-executor. His arguments were, first, that under the authority of *Capel vs. Bohn*, defendant not having pleaded in abatement, he was too late to take the objection now; secondly that, if *Capel vs. Bohn* was overruled, defendant was put under a plea of issue, under which plea he could not take the objection; and thirdly, that defendant's admission by his plea of set-off gave a right to plaintiff to sue as executrix. In regard to the third point Mr. Anstey cited a passage from Taylor on evidence to show that in the same action you have the benefit of admissions, as also in the cross-action with regard to same matter. On the face of that special plea defendant admitted his liability to plaintiff as executrix and charged her with liability to him as executor. On every ground therefore, the learned counsel said, defendant was too late to make the objection, and he could not waive his admission upon record.

Mr. Dunbar following on the same side, urged that the case of *Gledow vs. Atkins* was applicable to the present action. He said that it was not competent for defendant to give in evidence matter under the plea of general issue, which he ought to have pleaded in abatement. That defence had been set up too late, it should have been set up by plea of abatement. Defendant took out probate after the demurrer, and as he had pleaded non-assumpsit, he could not raise that defence on that issue. From the set-off pleaded by defendant it was apparent that he admitted plaintiff's right to sue him.

Mr. Westropp in opposition of the motion, said with regard to the first objection that there was no necessity of a plea in abatement. No plea of abatement could be pleaded in this case, because there was nothing to give plaintiff a better writ; defendant by naming himself shewed that plaintiff's case was unsustainable. With regard to the general rule it was laid down clearly by Mr. Justice Williams that one executor cannot sue a co-executor. He cited Williams on executors where the character of co-executors is described: if there be several executors they are regarded as one individual person, and they have a joint interest in the chattel: if a testator appoints his debtor an executor with other executors, the debt is extinguished as if the testator had given him a release, because the other executors cannot sue him without joining him as plaintiff, which they cannot do; nor can the executor of the executor debtor be sued by them. An executor derives his title not from the probate but from the will. So defendant must be considered an executor from the time the will was made and not from the time of the probate, and it did not matter whether he took out probate subsequent to the filing of the action. As to the argument that defendant by his plea of set-off had bound himself and that he could not raise the defence under plea of non-assumpsit, the learned Counsel answered that the plea of non-assumpsit was an issueable plea. With regard to the case of *Gledow vs. Atkins*, the learned counsel said it was not applicable to the present case,—it was the case of the executor of an obligor of a bond suing the obligor who had dealings with the executor in his individual capacity. It is laid down in Williams on executors that co-executors are treated as one individual at law and that they cannot sue one another, because it would be like a man suing himself. Here there were two executors, and therefore, according to the doctrine of unity of executors, it would be one moiety of the executor suing another.

Mr. Bayley, on the same side, contended that there could not be a consideration and promise from plaintiff as executrix to defendant as co-executor, when in point of law they are one person. With regard to the plea of abatement he said that the test of it was whether it could give the plaintiff a better writ or not. There was, therefore, no necessity of pleading it in this case, for if it had been pleaded it could not have given plaintiff a better writ. The learned counsel alluded to the three cases cited by the other side and said that they bore no analogy to the present case. As to the objection that defendant should not be treated as an executor for not having taken out probate until after the filing of the action, Mr. Bayley said that an executor does not derive his title from the probate, but from the will; the probate merely operates as an authentication of the power. Co-executors, however numerous, are regarded in law as one individual person, and the acts of one in respect to the estate of the testator, are the acts of all, so here the plaintiff and defendant being co-executors, the defendant could not make a promise to the plaintiff; they are one individual at law like husband and wife. The case of *Gledow vs. Atkins* was an action brought by an executor against another executor for *devastavit* and it did not apply to the present action which was not for *devastavit*.

Chief Justice.—Here there was misappropriation of money. Plaintiff lent monies to the defendant out of the estate.

Mr. Bayley said it did not follow necessarily that because one executor lent money to another executor it was a *devastavit*. It is a mere assumption that there was a misappropriation in this case. There are many cases in which one executor lends money to the other, and still there is no *devastavit*. Supposing that plaintiff was entitled to the whole of the monies, could she not lend them out? Here there was not the least suggestion of *devastavit*, for, plaintiff sued as executrix for monies lent to the defendant. The only exceptions to the general rule cited were the three cases, but there the nature of the actions was such that it had no bearing upon the present case, and Mr. Bayley urged that in no single case has an executor sued a co-executor upon a promise made.

Mr. Anstey, in reply, contended that there was a misappropriation of funds in this case. He stated the facts of the case. Plaintiff married her husband in 1842. In 1852 her husband died, appointing her executrix for the family and the defendant executor for the people, until the son Nowrojee Rustomjee attained the age of twenty-one; and the will enjoined that no portion of the estate should be mortgaged or given out for nothing or misappropriated in any way by the executors who were to exercise circumspection in the management of the property. When the testator died, defendant declined to take out probate but advised plaintiff to take out, his design being to become a borrower of the estate. He then obtained loans from the plaintiff from time to time, without giving any vouchers to secure repayment; but simple entries were made in plaintiff's books by the defendants at defendant's directions. On the last occasion when he refused a loan he threatened and menaced the plaintiff and set up a counter claim for alleged old debts. He did not account to the plaintiff for monies received by him and the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett in respect of certain lands sold by them as partners with the testator; and the learned Counsel said this a suit in equity will shortly be instituted against defendant and the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett for the recovery of the testator's share. The learned Counsel contended that under these circumstances, it was a *devastavit* at law, a breach of trust in equity, and misappropriation in both. With regard to the plea of abatement he said that it would lie here, whether it gave plaintiff a better writ or not; it must be resorted to in all cases. Unless an executor has administered with or without probate or taken out probate, he cannot be recognised as executor; he cannot sue or be sued in that capacity. The learned counsel maintained upon the authorities already cited by him that defendant cannot, after the time for pleading abatement had passed, come at and prove anything by evidence.

THE COURT reserved its decision.

CROWN SIDE.

Peerkhan Lallkhan vs. *The Commissioner of Police.*

Mr. Dunbar applied for a mandamus directed to the Commissioner of Police to compel him to grant license to the applicant Peerkhan Lallkhan for carrying on blasting operations. He referred to Section 20 of Act XLVIII. of 1860 which confers upon the Commissioner of Police the power of framing bye-laws, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council for the regulation of blasting operations. Under that Act certain bye-laws or rules have been published by the Commissioner of Police and the learned counsel said that these bye-laws were bad.

Chief Justice.—But these rules are made by the Commissioner of Police under the orders of the local Government, and how can the Court interfere with them?

Mr. Dunbar.—The rules are made by the Commissioner of Police.

Chief Justice.—According to the power conferred upon the Commissioner by the Act alluded to, we must assume that these rules are made with the sanction of the local Government. We have no evidence to the contrary. The Clerk of the Crown informs me that you have filed no affidavit.

Mr. Dunbar.—We have not.

Chief Justice.—Well, take the opportunity of filing an affidavit, and see whether you could sustain your application on the affidavit.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

His Excellency the Governor was to leave Dapoorie this morning for Pargaum, near Kheirgaum, accompanied by Mr. Shaw Stewart, Acting Secretary to Government, Captain Clerk, A.D.C., and Dr. Giraud.—*Observer*, *March* 13.

BENGAL.

The government has ordered the preparation and equipment of a mountain train battery of Artillery, for service at Darjeeling and the adjacent territories; and twenty-five gunmen from the Artillery companies at the Pseudency, and from the local company of Artillery, have been told off, to proceed at once to Darjeeling and complete the mountain battery for service. This Artillery will be a most useful and serviceable addition to the strength of our military force at Darjeeling, and we are glad to hear that it is to be permanently kept up. The possession of Artillery is of paramount importance in the estimation, and in the fears, of natives; and the formation of a mountain train battery, in this instance, may, at a comparatively small outlay, save us hereafter much of the expense and annoyance with which our little border wars are always attended.—*Englishman*, *March* 6.

INDIAN COTTON.

(*From the Manchester Guardian, January* 18.)

The following is from *Burn's Monthly Colonial Circular*:—

We must congratulate the trade for the earnestness they have at length displayed even in making a virtue of necessity by so large a consumption of East Indian cotton; and that previous prejudices (and, to a great extent, prejudice only it is proved to be) are fast dying away, of which the samples now regularly to be seen at the rooms of the Cotton Supply Association are a convincing proof. Some of the samples (Nos. 40's and 46's) are really first rate yarn, and it is very certain that if Indian cotton will admit of such an attenuation as this, with such perfect success, it is equally as certain that it must be well suited for the lower counts, and that whatever may be the result of the American war, Indian cotton will always be able to maintain a prominent position in the consumption of Lancashire. The past year has brought us 100 per cent more cotton from India than its predecessor, or about one million bales; and in the present year there is every reason to hope that our imports may reach two millions, and this of a much better quality. Lancashire having fulfilled to a certain extent its share towards bringing East Indian cotton into an extensive consumption, it now rests with the Indian merchants and planters to produce a quality and send it hefe in as good condition as we receive it from America. The East Indian merchant has invariably charged the British spinner as being the impediment to the production of cotton in India, and a check to its export, from not giving it an equal chance in his purchases with American. Nay, said they, you do not give us even a fair price for it, and whenever you have a sufficient supply from the United States you reject East Indian altogether. Now, in fairness, we must say that, although the trade may have carried their antipathy against East Indian cotton to a greater extent than they were warranted in doing, still they were justified in shunning it to a certain extent; and for no other cause than the bad condition in which it was exported. And, as the best and truest method of knowing what is religiously just is by putting ourselves in the obverse position, we put it to the Indian merchant, whether, if he was the consumer of cotton, and we had offered to him a bale of American cotton, so clean as fit to be put into the process of spinning at once, and a bale of East Indian cotton, from which 25 per cent of dirt and leaf must first be eradicated, would he give the same price for each of them? We think not. But, in this respect, it is not only a detriment to the spinner, but a dead loss to the exporting merchant. Take, for instance, a bale of East Indian cotton, at 380lb, and suppose it to be equal in staple to American at 8d. per lb. with 25 per cent loss in dirt, the East Indian cotton (minus the dirt) would cost the spinner about 10¾d. per lb; and thus it is that there is now so wide a margin between the price of Indian and American cotton. But, on the other hand, let the merchant only stipulate in his purchases for clean cotton, and he will realise at least 1d. per lb more for himself; the planter would not charge more, except, perhaps, a nominal sum for extra cleaning, because the rubbish he now puts in he charges as cotton, and he could only do the same were it actually the case. We feel certain that the means of improving the condition of East India cotton rests with the merchant, and that it is more to his advantage than any other that he should demand to have it in a clean and marketable state. It would be difficult to find a single article of produce imported into this kingdom that equals East Indian cotton for false packing, or even is not in a useable condition for the purpose it is intended on shipment. There have been causes over which probably the planters or merchants have had no control, viz, the rude means of conveyance, the want of roads and water-ways for bringing it to a port, and rough instruments for cleaning it, all tending to impair the quality of the cotton. But, as these are now being fast numbered amongst the things that were, and modern science is taking their place, let the merchants by all the means in their power aid in the introduction of new seeds, new instruments of agriculture, new methods of cleaning, packing, &c. and Indian cotton will soon take a dignified position in the consumption, not of England only, but also of Europe.

INDIAN DUTIES ON MANCHESTER GOODS.

(*From the Daily News, Feb.* 7.)

Our fellow-subjects in Lancshire and in Bombay and Calcutta stand much in need just now of the aid of enlightened public opinion against legislation which inflicts on the former a great injustice, and is betraying the latter into rash and unsound enterprise. The duties of 10 per cent. on the cotton manufactures, and of 5 per cent. on the cotton yarns of Lancashire, which are levied in the ports of India, the remains of heavier duties laid on three years ago to meet the enormous increase of military expenditure caused by the mutiny, hurts the interests of our manufacturers and of the operatives in their employ in three ways. They limit the Indian market for our exports by increasing the price of them to the consumer; that price, so artificially enhanced, tempts persons at Bombay and Calcutta, by the promise of a profit not attainable without it, to set up mills and machinery for the manufacture of cotton, to the detriment both of masters and workmen in this country; and then follows the third evil, the interception of Indian cotton which would otherwise come to this country as to its natural market, and the enhancement of the price of cotton in Liverpool. No extension of industry to which Indian capitalists may be induced by a calculation of the resources of their country in labour or produce or situation, can possibly become a cause of dissatisfaction in this country. We are prepared to accept any consequences which may be developed by the free energy of our fellow-subjects there. No arbitrary theories as to the proper objects of Indian industry, no apprehension of rivalry will ever lead a British Government to restrict or impede the progress of manufactures in that dependency. But the Government of India is bound, as much in justice to the natives as to ourselves, to eschew legislation which is calculated by one and the same operation to exclude our manufactures and to drive native capital into unnatural rivalry with them. It is plain, however, that the system recently established in India is really and practically a system of "protection." For the purposes of revenue, duties are laid on British cotton goods, while similar goods made in that country are exempt. The result is that while our mills are day by day closed, and our people are in want of remunerative occupation, our great machinists are receiving large orders for cotton mills, which are rapidly springing up in Bombay and Calcutta. If the Government will only refrain from legislation of a nature to determine capital or industry to one channel of employment rather than to another, nobody will have reason to complain. But we have seen that it has not done so. Without the means of knowing what is the best application of labour and capital in India, and without intending to change the course of trade and manufactures at all, it is effecting a great transfer of employment, and acting powerfully on wages and profits both in Lancashire and in India.

Of course this policy, being the one in operation, has its apologists, who, however, seem able to defend it only by saying that the obnoxious duties bring in money which is much wanted. We, who have always argued that India like every country must be governed for its own interests, are precluded from contending that if the interests of India really require the continuance of those duties, in order to avoid the greater evils of debt and deficit, they should not be levied. But before that argument can be used, it must be shown that the liabilities of the Indian treasury have been incurred simply and entirely to meet the needs of the government of the country, and that those duties offer the best way of meeting them. And let us add, that these questions are to be determined in the light of British, and not of Colonial, political science. We owe India the benefit of our wisdom in return for obedience. It is, therefore, no answer to the complaint of Lancashire to say that the duties levied on British manufactures in India are lower than those which are imposed on them in Canada. India is a dependency, and the priciples on which she is governed are laid down in London; Canada, which we call a colony, is truly a State. Neither do we think it will be considered a sufficient justification of a protective policy in India that the finances of that country are made to bear the weight of half a dozen regiments, which are not needed for the defence of the country, but which the authorities at the Horse Guards may wish to put quietly out of the way. This is a matter which will be brought before Parliament, where, we trust, it will receive a thorough discussion.

THE CONTEST IN AMERICA.

BY JOHN STUART MILL.

(*From Fraser's Magazine for February.*)

The cloud which for the space of a month hung gloomily over the civilized world, black with far worse evils than those of simple war, has passed from over our heads without bursting. The fear has not been realized, that the only two first-rate Powers who are also free nations would take to tearing each other in pieces, both the one and the other in a bad and odious cause. For while, on the American side, the war seems to have been one of reckless pervarsity on the part of a people in whom, in alliance with, and, to practical purposes, in defence and propagation of, slavery. We had, indeed, been wronged. We had suffered an indignity, and something more than an indignity, which, not to have resented, would have been to invite a constant succession of insults and injuries from the same and from every other quarter. We could have acted no otherwise than we have done: yet it is impossible to think, without something like a shudder, from what we have escaped. We, the emancipators of the slave—who have wearied every court and government in Europe and America with our protests and remonstrances, until, we goaded them into at least ostensibly co-operating with us to prevent the enslaving of the negro—we, who for the last half century have spent annual sums, equal to the revenue of a small kingdom in blockading the African coast, for a cause in which we not only had no interest, but which was contrary to our pecuniary interest, and, which many believed would ruin, as many among us still, though erroneously, believe that it has ruined, our commerce—we should have lent a hand to setting up, in one of the most commanding positions of the world, a powerful republic, devoted not only to slavery, but to pro-slavery propagandism—should have helped to give a place in the community of nations to a conspiracy of slave-owners, who have broken their connexion with the American Federation on the sole ground, ostentatiously proclaimed, that they thought an attempt would be made to restrain, not slavery itself, but their purpose of spreading slavery wherever migration of force could carry it.

A nation which has made the professions that England has, does not with impunity, under however great provocation, betake itself to frustrating the objects for which it has been calling on the rest of the world to make sacrifices of what they think their interest. At present all the nations of Europe have sympathized with us; have acknowledged that we were injured, and declared, with rare unanimity, that we had no choice but to resist, if necessary by arms. But the consequences of such a war would soon have burst the bonds in which English, and the Confederate States, made an independent Power by English help, had begun their crusade to carry negro slavery from the Potomac to Cape Horn; who would then have remembered that England raised up this scourge to humanity, not for the evil's sake, but because somebody had offered an insult to her flag? Or even if unforgotten, who would think such a plea a sufficient palliation of the crime? Every reader of a newspaper to the furthest ends of the earth, would have believed and remembered one thing only—that at the critical juncture which was to decide whether slavery should blaze up afresh with increased vigour or be trodden out—at the moment of conflict between the good and the evil spirit—at the dawn of a hope that the demon might now at last be chained and flung for ever into the pit, England stepped in, and, for the sake of cotton, made Satan victorious.

The world has been saved from this calamity, and England from this disgrace. The accusation would indeed have been a calumny. But to be able to defy calumny, a nation, like an individual, must stand very clear of just reproach in its previous conduct. Unfortunately, we ourselves have given too much plausibility to the charge. Not by anything said or done by us as a Government or as a nation, but by the tone of our press, and in some degree, it must be owned, the general opinion of English society. It is too true, that the feelings which have been manifested from the beginning of the American contest—the judgments which have been put forth, and the wishes which have been expressed concerning the incidents and probable eventualities of the struggle—the bitter and irritating criticism which has been kept up, not even against both parties equally, but almost solely against the party in the right, and the ungenerous refusal of even the just allowances which an country needs more than our own, whenever the circumstances are as near to those of America as a cut finger is to an almost mortal wound—these facts, with minds not favourably disposed to us, would have gone far to make the most odious interpretation of the war in which we have been so nearly engaged with the United States, appear by many degrees the most probable. There is no denying that our attitude towards the contending parties (I mean our moral attitude, for politically there was no other course open to us than neutrality) has not been that which becomes a people who are as sincere enemies of slavery as the English really are, and have made as great sacrifices to put an end to it where they could. And it has been an additional misfortune that some of our most powerful journals have been for many years past very unfavourable exponents of English feeling on all subjects connected with slavery: some, probably, from the influences, more or less direct, of West Indian opinions and interests; others from inbred Toryism, which, even when compelled by reason to hold opinions favourable to liberty, is always adverse to it in feeling; which likes the spectacle of irresponsible power exercised by one person over others; which has no moral repugnance to the thought of human beings born to the penal servitudes for life, to which for the term of a few years we sentence our most hardened criminals, but keeps its indignation to be expended on 'rabid and fanatical abolitionists' across the Atlantic, and on those writers in England who attach a sufficiently serious meaning to their Christian professions, to consider a fight against slavery as a fight for God.

Now, when the mind of England, and it may almost be said, of the civilized part of mankind, has been relieved from the incubus which had weighed on it ever since the *Trent* outrage, and when we are no longer feeling towards the Northern Americans as men feel towards those with whom they may be on the point of struggling for life or death; now, if ever, is the time to review our position, and to see whether our own secret feeling what ought to have been felt, and wishing what ought to have been wished, regarding the contest in which the Northern States are engaged with the South.

In considering this matter, we ought to dismiss from our minds as far as possible, those feelings against the North, which have been engendered not merely by the *Trent* aggression, but by the previous anti-British effusions of newspaper writers and stump orators. It is hardly worth while to ask how far these explosions of ill-humour are any thing more than might have been anticipated from ill-disciplined minds, disappointed of the sympathy which they justly thought they had a right to expect from the great anti-slavery people, in their noble enterprise. It is almost superfluous to remark that a democratic Government always shows worst where other Governments generally show best, on its outside; that unreasonable people are much more noisy than the reasonable; that the froth and scum are the part of a violently fermenting liquid that meets the eyes, but are not its body and substance. Without insisting on this things, I contend, that all previous cause of offence should be considered as cancelled, by the reparation which the American Government has so amply made; not so much the reparation itself, which might have been so made as to leave still greater cause of permanent resentment behind it; but the manner and spirit in which they have made it. These have been such as most of us, I venture to say, did not by any means expect. If reparation were made at all, of which few of us felt more than a hope, we thought that it would have been made obviously as a concession to prudence, not to principle. We thought that there would have been truckling to the newspaper editors and supposed office-seekers who were crying out for retaining the prisoners at all hazards. We expected that the correspondence would have been spun out, and a trial made to induce England to be satisfied with less; or that there would have been a proposal of arbitration, to that England would be entitled to make concessions in return for justice; or that if submission was made, it would have been made, ostensibly, to the opinions and wishes of Continental Europe. We expected anything, in short, which would have been weak, and timid, and paltry. The only thing which no one seemed to expect, is what has actually happened. Mr. Lincoln's immediate and noble answer to these things. Like honest men, they have said in direct terms, that our demand was right; that they yielded to it because it was just; that if they themselves had received the same treatment, they would have demanded the same reparation; and that if what seemed to be the American side of a question was not the just side, they would be on further inquiry prepared to say so. From first to last their resolution had been taken, that it was also the side of which America had formerly defended. Is there any one, capable of a moral judgment of feeling who will say that his opinion of America and American statesmen, is not raised by such an act, done on such grounds? The act itself may have been imposed by the necessity of the circumstances; but the reasons given, the principles of action professed, were their own choice. Putting the worst hypothesis possible, which it would be the height of injustice to entertain seriously, that the concession was really made solely to convenience, and that the profession of regard for justice was hypocrisy, even so, the ground taken, even if insincerely, is the most hopeful sign of the state of the American mind which has appeared for many years. That a sense of justice should be the motive which the rulers of a country rely on, to reconcile the public to an unpopular, and what might seem a humiliating act; that the journalists, the orators, many lawyers, the Lower House of Congress, and Mr. Lincoln's own naval secretary, should be told in the face of the world, by their own Government, that they have been giving public thanks, presents of swords, freedom of cities, all manner of heroic honours to the author of an act which, though not so intended, was lawless and wrong, and for which the proper remedy is confession and atonement; that this should be the accepted policy (supposing it to be nothing higher) of a Democratic Republic, whose even unlimited democracy to be a better thing than many Englishmen have lately been in the habit of considering it, and goes some way towards proving that the aberrations even of a ruling multitude are only fatal when the better instructed have not the virtue or the courage to front them boldly. Nor ought it to be forgotten, to the honour of Mr. Lincoln's Government, that in doing what was in itself right, they have done also what was best fitted to allay the animosity which was daily becoming more bitter between the two nations so long as the question remained open. They have put the brand of confessed injustice upon that rankling and vindictive resentment with which the profligate and passionate part of the American press has been threatening us in the event of concession, and which is to be manifested by some dire revenge, to be taken, as they pretend, after the nation is extricated from its present difficulties. Mr. Lincoln has done what depended on him to make this spirit expire with the occasion which raised it up; and we shall have ourselves chiefly to blame if we keep it alive by the further prolongation of that stream of vituperative eloquence, the source of which, even now, when the cause of quarrel has been amicably made up, does not seem to have run dry.*

Let us, then, without reference to these jars, or to the declamations, of newspaper writers on either side of the Atlantic, examine the American question as it stood from the beginning; its origin, the purpose of both the combatants, and its various possible issues.

There is a theory in England, believed perhaps by some, half believed by many more, which is only consistent with original ignorance, or complete subsequent forgetfulness, of all the antecedents of the war. There are people who tell us that, on the side of the North, the question is not one of Slavery at all. The North, it seems, have no more objection to Slavery than the South have. Their leaders never say one word implying disapprobation of it. They are ready, on the contrary, to give it new guarantees; to renounce all that they have been contending for; to win back, if opportunity offers, the South to the Union by surrendering the whole point.

If this be the true state of the case, what are the Southern chiefs fighting about? Their apologists in England say that it is about tariffs, and similar trumpery. *They* say nothing of the kind. They tell the world, and they told their own citizens when they wanted their votes, that the object of the fight was slavery. Many years ago, when General Jackson was President, South Carolina did nearly rebel (she never was near separating) about a tariff; but no other State abetted her, and a strong adverse demonstration from Virginia brought the matter to a close. Yet the tariff of that day was rigidly protective. Compared with that, the one in force at the time of the secession was a free-trade tariff. This latter was the result of several successive modifications in the direction of freedom; and its principle was not protection for protection, but as much of it only as might incidentally result from duties imposed for revenue. Even the Morrill Tariff which never could have been passed but for the Southern secession) is stated by the high authority of Mr. H. C. Carey to be considerably more liberal than the reformed French Tariff under Mr. Cobden's Treaty; insomuch that he, a Protectionist, would be glad to exchange his own protective tariff for Louis Napoleon's liberal and complying code. The evidence, then, of the real state of affairs in America—the letters of the *Times'* correspondent, Mr. Russell—must have observed how early and rapidly he arrived at the same conclusion, and with what increasing emphasis he now continually reiterates it. In one of his recent letters he names the end of next summer as the period by which, if the war has not been sooner terminated, it will have assumed a complete anti-slavery character. So early a term exceeds, I confess, my most sanguine hopes, but if Mr. Russell be right, heaven forbid that the war should cease sooner, for if it lasts till then, it is quite possible that it will regenerate the American people.

If, however, the purposes of the North may be doubted or misunderstood, it is at least no question as to those of the South. They make no concealment of *their* principles. As long as they were allowed to direct all the policy of the Union; to break through compromise after compromise, encroach step after step, until they reached the pitch of claiming a right to carry slave property into the Free States, and, in opposition to the laws of those States, hold it as property there; so long, they were willing to remain in the Union. The moment a President was elected of whom it was inferred from his opinions, not that he would take any measures against slavery where it exists, but that he would oppose its establishment where it exists not,—that moment they broke loose from the Union, formed themselves into a Confederation professing as its fundamental principle not merely the perpetuation, but the indefinite extension of slavery. And the doctrine is loudly preached through the new Republic, that slavery whether black or white, is a good in itself, and the proper condition of the working classes everywhere.

Let me, in a few words, remind the reader what sort of a thing this is, which the white oligarchy of the South have banded themselves together to propagate, and establish, if they could, universally. When it is wished to describe any portion of the human race as in the lowest state of debasement, and under the most cruel oppression, it is usual to say that human beings, if not slaves, they are compared to slaves. When words are sought by which to stigmatize the most odious despotism, exercised in the most odious manner, and all other comparisons are found inadequate, the despots are said to be like slave-masters, or slave-drivers. What, by a rhetorical license, the worst oppressors of the human race are in the habit of saying on the most hateful character possible, are said to be, these men, in very truth, are. I do not mean that all of them are hateful personally, any more than all the inquisitors, or all the buccaneers. But the position which they occupy, and the abstract excellence of which they are in arms to vindicate, is that which the universal voice of mankind has selected as the type of all hateful qualities. I will not bandy chicanery about the more or less of stripes or other torments which are daily requisite to keep the machine in working order, nor discuss whether the Legrees or the St. Clairs are more numerous among the slave-owners of the Southern States. The broad facts of the case suffice. One fact is enough. There are, heaven knows, vicious and tyrannical institutions in ample abundance on the earth. But this institution is the only one of them all which requires, to keep it going, that human beings should be burnt alive. The calm and dispassionate Mr. Olmsted affirms that there has not been a single year, for many years past, in which this horror is not known to have been perpetrated in some part or other of the South. And not upon negroes only: the *Edinburgh Review*, in a recent number, gave the hideous details of the burning alive of an unfortunate Northern huckster by Lynch law, on mere suspicion of having aided in the escape of a slave. What must American slavery be, if, for *these* are necessary and the ?—and if they are not necessary and are yet done, is not the evidence against slavery still more damning? The South are in rebellion not for simple slavery; they are in rebellion for the right of burning human creatures alive.

But we are told, by a strange misapplication of a true principle, that the South had a *right* to separate; that their separation ought to have been consented to, the moment they showed themselves ready to fight for it; and that the North, in resisting it, are committing the same error and wrong which England committed in opposing the original separation of the thirteen colonies. This is carrying the doctrine of the sacred right of insurrection rather far. It is wonderful how easily and completely a people can be in other people's concerns. Because they are willing to surrender their own past, and have no objection to join in reprobation of their great-grandfathers, they never put themselves the question what they themselves would do in circumstances far less trying, under far less pressure of real national calamity. Would those very ardent assertors of revolutionary principles consent to their being applied to Ireland, or India, or the Ionian Islands? How have they treated those who did attempt so to apply them? But the case can dispense with any mere *argumentum ad hominem*. I am not frightened at the word rebellion. I do not scruple to say that I have sympathized more or less ardently with most of the rebellions, successful and unsuccessful, which have taken place in my time. But I certainly never conceived that there was a sufficient title to my sympathy in the mere fact of being a rebel; that the act of taking arms against one's fellowcitizens was so meritorious in itself, was so completely its own justification, that no question need be asked concerning the motive. It seems to me a strange doctrine that the most serious and responsible of all human acts imposes no obligation on those who do it of showing that they have a real grievance; that those who rebel for the power of oppressing others, exercise as sacred a right as those who do the same thing to resist oppression practised upon themselves. Neither rebellion, nor any other act which affects the interests of others, is sufficiently legitimated by the mere will to do it. Secession may be laudable, and so may any other kind of insurrection; but it may also be an enormous crime. It is the one or the other, according to the object and the provocation. And if there ever was an object which, by its bare announcement, stamped a rebel against a particular community as the enemies of mankind, it is the one professed by the South. Their right to separate is the right which Cartouche or Turpin would have had to secede from their respective countries, because the laws of those countries would not suffer them to rob and murder on the highway. The only real difference is that the present rebels are more powerful than Cartouche or Turpin, and may possibly be able to effect their iniquitous purpose.

Suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that the mere will to separate were in this case, or in any case, a sufficient ground for separation, I beg to be informed *whose* will? The will of any knot of men who, by fair means or foul, by usurpation, terrorism, or fraud, have got the reins of government into their hands? If the inmates of Parkhurst Prison were to get possession of the Isle of Wight, occupy its military positions, enter into open part of its inhabitants in their own ranks, set the remainder of them to work in chain gangs, and declare themselves independent, ought their recognition by the British Government to be an immediate consequence? Before admitting the authority of any persons, as organs of the will of the people, to dispose of the whole political existence of a country, I ask to see whether their credentials are from the whole, or only from a part. And first, it is necessary to ask, Have the slaves been consulted? Has *their* will been counted as any part in the estimate of collective volition? They are part of the population. However natural in the country itself it is rather cool in English writers who talk so glibly of the ten millions (I believe there are only eight), to pass over the very existence of four millions who must abhor the idea of separation. Remember, we consider them to be human beings entitled to human rights. Nor can it be doubted that the mere fact of belonging to a Union in some parts of which slavery is reprobated, is some alleviation of their condition, if only as regards future probabilities. But even of the white population, it is questionable if there was in the beginning a majority for secession anywhere but in South Carolina. Though the thing was pre-determined, and most of the States committed by their public authorities before the people were called on to vote; though in taking the votes terrorism in many places reigned triumphant; yet even so, in several of the States, secession was carried only by narrow majorities. In some the authorities have not dared to publish the numbers; in some it is asserted that no vote has ever been taken. Further (as was pointed out in an admirable letter by Mr. Carey), the Slave States are intersected in the middle, from their northern frontier almost to the Gulf of Mexico, by a country of free labour—the mountain region of the Alleghanies and their dependencies, forming parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, in which, from the nature of the climate and of the agricultural and mining industry, slavery to any material extent never did, and never will, exist. This mountain Zone is peopled by ardent friends of the Union. Could the Union abandon them, without even an effort, to be dealt with at the pleasure of an exasperated slave-owning oligarchy? Could it abandon the Germans who, in Western Texas, have made so meritorious a commencement of growing cotton on the borders of the Mexican Gulf by free labour? Were the right of the slave-owners to secede ever so clear, they have no right to carry these with them; unless allegiance is a mere question of local proximity, and my next neighbour, if I am a stronger man, can be compelled to follow me in any lawless vagaries I choose to indulge.

But (it is said) the North will never succeed in conquering the South; and since the separation must in the end be recognised, it is better to let it be done at once, than at last; moreover, if it did conquer them, it could not govern them when conquered, consistently with free institutions. With no one of these propositions can I agree.

Whether or not the Northern Americans *will* succeed in reconquering the South, I do not affect to foresee. That they can succeed, if their present determination holds, I have never entertained a doubt; for they are twice as numerous, and ten or twelve times as rich. Not by taking military possession of their country or marching an army through it, but by wearing them out, exhausting their resources, depriving them of the comforts of life, encouraging their slaves to desert, and excluding them from communication with foreign countries. All this, of course, depends on the supposition that the North does not give in first. Whether they will persevere to this point, or whether their spirit, their patience, and the sacrifices they are willing to make, will be exhausted before reaching it, I cannot tell. They may, in the end, be wearied into recognising the separation, but I am justified in saying that even if this has to be done at last, it ought to have been done at first, I put the very serious question—On what terms? Have they ever considered what would have been the meaning of

by Agency Houses and private firms, has been modified so as to place all on an equal footing. General letters of Attorney remain liable to a stamp duty of four rupees, but special powers restricted to the performance of one act only, *and the value of the property to be dealt with under which is below* 500 *rupees*, are made liable to a duty of one rupee.

Letters of license from a creditor to his debtor are made subject to a duty of 8 rupees; and letters of hypothecation accompanying a Bill of Exchange are exempt. Policies of Fire and Life Insurance will require a stamp of eight annas per thousand rupees. Provision is made for drawing Marine and River policies in sets of two or more, the duty being *ad valorum*. Letters of cover are exempted but are rendered unavailable when unstamped except for the purpose of compelling the delivery of a stamped policy. We think that it would have been safer to have fixed some limit of time beyond which letters of cover should have been unavailable even for this purpose.

Receipts for money and acquittals for debts paid in money or cheques or otherwise below twenty rupees are exempted, but are liable to a duty of one anna when above that amount. The articles which will perhaps most interest the mercantile world are Shipping orders, and Bonded Warehouse warrants, which will require a 1 anna and 8 annas stamp respectively. We think the latter rather a high rate. We should have preferred a four anna stamp on the warrant, and a one anna adhesive for each endorsement. We should moreover have been inclined to extend it to Bank of Bengal receipts for opium and salt deposits, or at all events to the delivery orders for opium and salt, together with endorsements thereon.

In Schedule B. the article which will most affect the Commercial world is Article 1, under which all applications to Collectors of Customs (including of course what are now called challans) must be stamped with a 1 anna stamp. This will be a most productive duty. Altogether we think the amended Bill is an admirable revenue measure and is open to very little objection from those who will have to pay the duty. The stamp revenue has shown itself to be by far the most elastic and least obnoxious of all our Indian sources of revenue, notwithstanding the evasions which we suspect are largely carried on, both in, and out, of Calcutta.

THE SOUTHERN COLONY.

(From the Friend of India, March 6.)

Only in a restricted sense is it true that colonisation is impossible in India. To check a popular and most natural delusion in England it may be well to insist, as Mr. Ewart's Committee did, that settlement, as distinguished from colonisation, is alone possible for Europeans in the torrid East. What India wants from England is capitalists not laborers, and large not small capitalists. Not only would the small capitalist not succeed, and the mere laborer sink into vice and death, as so many "mean whites" discharged from ships and the army do every day, but our hold over the native population will be dangerously loosened if the number of poor Europeans increases. No one has more stoutly condemned the anti-interloping policy of the East India Company during the last twenty years than ourselves. But it is only just to the Company to say that that policy was beneficial up to a comparatively late period, in a political sense; and the fear on which it was based—that India may be flooded with Europeans as uneducated as they are poor and as unchristian as they are uneducated—is one we would do well still to entertain. The hate towards us once manifested by Englishman may cease in a Bengali village, the strife he may lead to in a Hindostani town, cannot be realised by those who have not witnessed both. It is the educated Christian gentleman and he alone who, by the silent influence of his example, may as powerfully affect the spiritual condition of the heathen, as by his capital, energy and skill he will educe the natural wealth of the peninsula. It is too often forgotten that every English gentlemen in India may thus be a missionary in a fuller sense than even he on whom hands have been laid.

Still, while it is generally true that the colonisation of India is physically impossible for a white race, and were it possible is neither morally nor politically desirable, we have two instances of settlements so nearly approaching Ceylon and the West Indies in their nature, that we are warranted in terming them colonies. We lately drew a picture of the progress of Assam and especially of Sylhet and Cachar, a country as large as Great Britain and more fertile than Ceylon, which the English tea planter is fast recovering from barbarism. Assam, for we may call the whole by that general name, is our Northern or Tea Colony. We have now to direct the attention of our readers, especially those in England, to Wynaad, which we may term our Southern or Coffee Colony. In the district of Malabar, which was the first part of India to be traded with whether by the merchants of Solomon, the Ptolemies and Augustus, or the conquerors from Portugal and Holland, lies our colony, stretching along the summit of the hill Western Ghauts, between Mysore and the sea-board strip. A little to the north, we come to the great cotton country, where so lately the Southern Mahrattas pillaged and murdered, and to the south we have the Neilgherries, the finest sanitarium in India. For a colony of capitalists no spot could be more attractive, and in all respects none seems to be so bounteously endowed by nature. For 60 miles from east to west and for 30 miles from north to south, Wynaad extends its 725,000 acres covered with virgin forest of teak and bamboo. In a few years Englishmen have redeemed 50,000 of these acres, and not only so but have taught the natives around them to follow their example. A year ago there were 13,736 acres under coffee cultivation, of which 4,312 belonged to natives. Here the two races are at work on more amicably than elsewhere, the white man spending among the people not less than £300,000 annually. The result is seen in these facts, that where formerly English goods were unknown, Manchester cloth is now exclusively worn, while in two years the rate of wages has just doubled. In ten years the most experienced planters calculate—and, we think, too moderately—that where there are now 14,000 acres under coffee there will be 30,000, and where the export by the west coast alone was 38,652 cwts. in 1856 and 73,915 in 1860-61, it will rise to 15,000 tons.

The men who have accomplished this have approached the Home authorities with a mild memorial, asking for that good government without which their prosperity will wither and the country will degrade. Sir Charles Trevelyan promised them all they now ask and Sir W. Denison scouted the promise, though he was a Colonial Governor, sneering publicly at "what Sir Charles Trevelyan chose to call a great measure of Anglo Indian colonisation." Had the Wynaad been the Bengal planters, they would have shrieked so loudly and so long, would have filled the journals with their woes, harassed the Viceroy with their petitions and reproached the Governor in their Memorials, till they wrung from authority what was their due. But the men of Wynaad adopt another plan, and we are curious to see if they will succeed. They quietly ignore their *roi fainéant* and go direct to Sir Charles Wood. They ask, in humble and respectful language, for blessings which in other colonies are as common as air or water. They draw a sad picture of the wandering herds of Brinjarrie bullocks on which they depend for the transport of their coffee to the coast. The whole crop must be sent down these awful Ghauts before the rains set in, and it takes 25 bullocks to carry one ton. They say that, allowing 4½ trips to each bullock, "it will require a supply of nearly 28,000 bullocks travelling constantly on the road to take down an export of 100,000 cwts. which may fairly be estimated as the quantity likely to go forward in 1869. To meet this large and rapidly increasing demand we have not, nor has there been, a single cart road to carry produce to the port of shipment, and, in the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan's minute, it costs more to carry Coffee these 40 or 60 miles to the port of shipment, than the rest of the way to England. The so called high roads are in many instances scarcely accessible to laden bullocks, whilst unbridged streams and treacherous swamps are common sources of danger and annoyance to the Planter in taking his produce to a market, and not uncommonly the causes of famine and misery throughout the District."

They ask for only what they were promised in 1860—that three passes to the coast be made practicable, first for laden bullocks and then for wheeled carriages; and that roads be made on the east into Mysore, whence they derive their labour and grain. As they have now to go fifty miles to reach a court of justice, they pray for magistrates and Small Cause Courts. Although they have purchased their lands from the proprietors of the soil "in strict compliance with native laws" they find it necessary to reiterate our cry for the compulsory registration of land titles, "in order to check the extensive frauds which are now perpetrated by the natives in selling the same land to different persons several times over, by the exhibition of documents cunningly prepared for the occasion. Some severe law for administering punishment in such cases is much needed, as deliberate forgery constantly accompanies the deception." The memorialist are not unreasonable. Although the Mysore Government has, they complain, cheated them, by levying a tax of four shillings per acre on the promise that Sir Charles Trevelyan's improvements would be carried out, they again come forward and say, that besides this they will gladly submit to tolls on the new roads. The cost of these roads would soon, apart from this, be repaid merely by the increased sales of salt. Annually the revenue derived from the district is growing.

Here we have a body of English gentlemen in quiet and respectful terms asking what is their due, what will benefit the natives, the exporters of England and the salt and land revenue; and offering to pay for what the state ought to hasten to give them for nothing. We shall see which is the more successful policy, the importunate clamours of the Northern Colony to the local authorities, or the almost disinterested and gentle requests of the Southern Colony to the Home Government.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR NORTHERN INDIA.

(From the Friend of India, March 6.)

In this, the last week of his six years' administration, the Governor General feels acutely the evils of that habit of procrastination and inability to come to a decision on any question, which have been his bane, and have so impeded the despatch of public business. He is overwhelmed with work—much of it details that the conversion of the Council into a Cabinet would relieve him of;—and in spite of his earnest desire and really great efforts now to hand over clear files to his successor, Lord Elgin will serve himself heir to more than one question, which he must necessarily take years to understand. Among the most important of the years is the great subject of the conversion of the land settlement of the North Western Provinces into a permanent settlement. When Colonel Baird Smith presented his Report on the causes and remedies of the Famine to Lord Canning, his Lordship declared, as we announced at the time, that he hoped to carry out the permanent settlement before he left India. It was an object worthy of the ambition of a successor of Lord Cornwallis, and of the son of the statesman who opened India to the "interloper." But the honour of accomplishing it will devolve on Lord Elgir. A desire not to commit his successor to a measure of which he might not approve, or in carrying out which his inexperience might involve mistakes, has probably prevented Lord Canning from proclaiming the resolution of Government on the principle, and, as in the case of the fee-simple, leaving the details to be subsequently arranged.

As, however, it is most improbable that Lord Elgin will look with disfavour on a policy, which has so many convincing arguments on its side as to have secured the adhesion of his colleagues and of the most bigoted revenue authorities trained in the school of Mr. Thomason, the question may be considered as no longer one of principle but of time. The North West, the Punjab, Bombay and even Madras will all be subjected in time to the new policy, and probably in the order we have stated. All are more or less ripe for permanent assessment; which could in the course of the next ten years be carried out without one instance of the immediate wrong suffered by both the state and the landholders in Bengal. In all a field survey has been more or less completed and the rights of every cutivator and proprietor registered, so that no such evils as now afflict Bengal from the mistakes made in 1793 and the obstinacy of the Board of Revenue, are possible in the future. Not only so, but the Rules permitting the purchase of waste lands in the plains are simply delusive, if a permanent settlement is not given. Astonishment has been naturally expressed at the small quantity of uncultivated land not in hill districts which appears in the official returns recently published. The reason is plain. In Madras the Mirasidars lay claim to all wastes, while they pay only for what they cultivate. In the Punjab the finest tracts of land is abandoned to the jungle and its denizens, because an inexperienced settlement officer chose to say it belonged to the nearest villages, who, not only as individuals but as communities, refuse to sell it. And in the North West the vast wilds of Rohilcund, which even the Rules restrict to Government. So long as there is no permanent settlement, the cottiers insist on a choice of soils, instead of, as in Bengal, attending to agricultural improvements and a rotation of crops on the same land. Half of the culturable soil of India is wasted, contrary to the laws of God and civilized man, to maintain a mythical right given by sentimental collectors. Capital and industry are kept out. A permanent settlement would at once remedy this. If the Mirasidars of Madras, the village communities of the North West and the hill savages of the Punjab are proprietors, let the state settle with them for ever for as much land as they are willing to pay for. The waste will then be available for English or any other settlers, capital will manure the soil, machinery and improved methods of agriculture will be introduced, and wastes will become smiling gardens. Not only so, but the Native Zemindars, whether small or great, confined to a definite area of which the rent can never be raised, will make one field yield the produce of two, and shew on their estates all the results of that careful cultivation, which are so remarkable in the ryots of Bengal and the peasant proprietors of France and Belgium.

We shall take another opportunity of shewing with what ease the ryotwar of Madras might at once be converted into a permanent zemindary tenure. In the North West and the Punjaub matters are ripe for a beginning. Within the last five years nearly the whole of the Punjaub has been re-settled, and the almost invariable result has been a reduction of the Government demand, a clear proof of the injustice and ignorance of the first settlement which Sir R. Montgomery would now fain upset in the tea districts. In 1855-56 the first revision of the thirty years' settlement of the North West began in Saharunpore and Goruckpore. The object was rather to remedy the omission of the old settlement in registering and defining different classes of rights, than to raise the land revenue. The Goruckpore revision is almost quite complete. Colonel Baird Smith's glowing picture of the prosperity of this district will be remembered, a prosperity springing solely from its accessibility by road and river to English imports, and its corresponding facilities for the export of produce. The result is that, on a revenue of 21 lakhs of rupees payable by a population equal to that of Scotland, there was an increase of 6½ lakhs, due almost entirely to the assessment of lands lately paid nothing before. In Saharunpore and Bolundshuhur there will be a small gain to the state. In Banda on the other hand, a woeful picture of which we drew more than a year ago, the new settlement which began in 1857 will result in a loss of 4½ lakhs. In 1853 the Government demand was calculated at two-thirds of the landowner's share or one-third of the gross produce. Under the new settlement it is fixed at one-half only of the land-owner's share or one-fourth of the gross produce. Hence the slight increase, which will be the general result of all the new settlements, due mainly to the expiry of rent-free grants, and to the assessment of lands which formerly paid nothing. Remissions are being made in the settlements of Agra, Allahabad, Allyghur, Meerut, Mynpoory, and Shahjehanpore. All that is necessary is that, as each settlement is completed, it be declared permanent for lands actually paying revenue. Let the wastes be then offered, as Lord Canning has proposed to do in Madras, to the neighbouring cultivators, and if the ryots refuse let them be available to all who choose to buy. Thus subordinate rights will be scrupulously respected, settlers will be encouraged, and the law of God in the cultivation of the soil will be carried out.

The time is favourable for immediate action. When we think of Bengal and Madras, we fear the North West and Punjab will not always have such liberal and statesman-like Governors as Mr. Edmonstone and Sir Robert Montgomery. They have managed to hit the happy medium between the prejudices—we cannot say rights where the state is landlord—of the ryot, and the encouragement of the settler without whom he will never be raised from his degradation. In his minute on the Cotton Commissioner's Report, Mr. Edmonstone has expressed views which increase our anxiety to see the assessment of the North West made permanent before his departure twelve months hence. After thirty years' experience of both district and secretariat duties, he, a Bengal civilian, declares of European planters and landholders that he "is glad to have the opportunity of stating his belief that their presence was beneficial, their conduct towards the native population exemplary, and the uprightness of their dealings with the people about them unimpeachable." His conviction is that "in a political point of view, nothing but good can result from the residence of Europeans in the interior, whether in the character of landholders, of planters, or of merchants." That the presence of Europeans is not unacceptable to the people of the North West, he shews by the fact of their large circulation of capital, their kindly treatment of the natives, the liberal and just character of their commercial intercourse and the rareness of complaint and litigation to which they give rise. "He would be glad to see half-a-dozen European settlers of enterprize and respectability in every district of these Provinces." Though the procedure of the civil courts is much more prompt and effective than it used to be, he "would have unhesitatingly advocated the enactment of a law to make fraudulent breaches of contract criminal." And on the subject of a permanent settlement while declaring his belief that the evil of periodical assessments has been less than is generally thought, he admits that, "when a District approaches to within five or four years of the expiration of the settlement, all improvement ceases." A remarkable confession this, sufficient of itself to justify the immediate concession of a settlement in perpetuity!

The truth is the periodical assessments have done good as a preparation for a permanent settlement, for which unlike that of Lord Cornwallis, such data have now been collected that both the landowner and the public will be benefited. The landowner, by the inducement given him to spend capital and skill on his estate; the public, by seeing a diminution in the cost and annoyance of Collector's establishments and the litigation of the revenue courts; by a preparation for the redemption of the land-tax which will get rid of these evils altogether; by the sale of lands now held waste without the most distant hope of cultivation; and by such an increase in the prosperity of the people, that famines will be impossible, trade will be increased, and the treasury be replenished from light taxation both direct and indirect.

A FINE FAMILY.—As to the prolific capacity of the natives of Central Africa, the following incident is a testimony:—At a village named Goon, Dr. Barth made acquaintance with its chief, one Dood, whom to get rid of the exigent swarm of his sable attendants, he invited to call upon him next morning, attended only by his sons. Before sunrise Dood appeared, with 40 grown-up men or strong striplings saying he did not like to bring the little ones for fear of trespassing on his visitor's generosity. Being asked how many he had, he began to count them by breaking a reed into small pieces (none of these negroes can count beyond 10), and calling over 10 names as he placed a piece before him on the deck, and, omitting the babies, he made the sum total 73.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.—A true attachment does not for the last diminish the respect of the servant towards the master. A master often forfeits true and real respect by false pride, and by treating his dependants as so many blocks of wood or stone, instead of human beings endowed with susceptibilities and feelings. Much abuse has been bestowed on the servants of the present day; sometimes too deservedly, but often undeservedly. Modern servants are a better educated class than those of our ancestors, and they are, speaking of them as a body, hardworking and honest. There are often faults on the side of the employers; faults of want of consideration, and want of respect for the feelings of people in an inferior position. Ingratitude will be found among servants as among all sorts and conditions of humanity, but assuredly few servants do their duty the worse for knowing that while the doing of it is scrupulously exacted, they are thought for, cared for, encouraged, pleasantly spoken to and pleasantly looked at.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

Advertisements.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi "Pentateuch" (1st five Books of Moses), 6 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 6 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

THE STAGE.—PLAY BOOKS, *at* 8 *annas each, including Portage to any part of India.*

Hercules, King of Clubs. Double Bedded Room. Rifle Volunteers. My Wife's Second Floor. Queen of Spades. Court Cards. Raymond and Agnes. Golden Branch. Two Polts. Head of the Family. Thumping Legacy. Deerfoot. Unwarrantable Intrusion. High Life Below Stairs. Kenilworth. Yellow Dwarf. Bombastes Furioso. Fra Diavolo. Poor Nobleman. Macbeth Travestie. Wooing One's Wife. Short and Sweet. King of the Merrows. Irish Tutor. Shipwrecked. Affair at Finchley. Persens and Andromeda. Legal Impediment. Beauty and the Beast. Medea Tragedy. Terrible Secret. Miss Elly O'Connor. Brother Bill and Me. Irish Tutor. Tell Travestie. Loan of a Lover. A Lucky Escape. Box and Cox. Duchess or Nothing. Comical Countess. Michael Erle. Sudden Thoughts. Household Fairy. Dearest Mamma. Pork Chops. Lady of the Lake. Wandering Minstrel. Charles the Second. How do you Manage? Don't lend your Umbrella. The Dancing Barber. Sisterly Service. Kiss in the Dark. Fascinating Individual. Left the Stage. Jealous Wife. Warlock of the Glen. My Son Diana. Irish Post. Prince of Happy Land. Locked in with a Lady. Going to the Derby. Illustrious Stranger. Rake's Progress. The Housekeeper. Castle Spectre. Mammon and Gammon. The Stranger. Twice Told Tale. Syren of Paris. Iron Chest. Pretty Horsebreaker. Mary Price. Ticklish Times. Othello Travestie. Lodgers and Dodgers. Our Wife. A. S. S. Rory O'More. Curious Case. A. Duel in the Dark. Robert the Devil. Hamlet Travestie. Cure for the Heart-Ache. Rent Day. Esmerald. Burlesque. New Way to Pay Old Debts. Paul Clifford. Death Plank. The Smoked Miser. Wen Boys. Turning the Tables. Behind the Scenes. The Review, or the Wags of Windsor. Out on the Sly. Obi, or Three-Fingered Jack. Love, Law, and Physic. Fortune's Frolic. Widow's Victim. All that Glitters is not Gold. £5 Reward. Siamese Twins. John Bull. A Conjugal Lesson. Urgent Private Affairs. Crown Prince. A Pretty Piece of Business. Nervous Man. Irish Attorney. In for a Holiday. Village Tale. Rob Roy. Robert Macaire. Take That Girl Away. Man with the Iron Mask. Esmeralda (drama.) Maid with the Milking Pail. A Handsome Husband. Take Care of Dowb. Spectre Bridegroom. Valet de Sham. Soldier's Progress. Time Tries All. As Like as Two Peas. Midnight Watch. Omnibus. Two in the Morning. Ben the Boatswain. Cool as a Cucumber. 20 minutes with a Tiger. Illustrious Stranger. Road to Ruin. Boots at the Swan. Number One. John Dobbs. Ambrose Gwinnett, or a Seaside Story. His Last Legs. How to Settle Accounts with your Laundress. Ingomar. Romance under Difficulties. Isle of St. Tropez. Country Squire. Comfortable Service. Clari, or the Maid of Milan. Husband to Order. More Blunders than One. Fish out of Water. King Thrushbeard. Pizarro. Old Honesty. St Patrick's Eve. Lalla Rookh. Child of the Wreck. Cozy Couple. Toodles. The Courier of Lyons. Who Speaks First? Katharine and Petruchio, Paul the Reprobate.

Price 12 *annas.*—Civilization.

Price Rs. 1¼.—Not so Bad as We Seem.

Price Rs. 1½ *each*.—Money. A comedy in 5 Acts. Richelieu; or the Conspiracy. The Duchess della Valliere.

CHESSON & WOODHALL

23, Medow Street, Fort.

PENS, INK, AND PAPER.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, beg to submit the following useful Articles of really good quality at the prices marked.

Ready made Quill Pens, cut with a Knife.

Good Quality, per bundle of 25 .....Rs. 1 0
Superior do. ,, ,, ... 1 4
Superfine do. ,, ,, ... 1 12

Best Russia Quills, specially prepared for India.

Good Quality, Extra, box containing 100 ..... 5 0
Superior do. ,, ,, ... 7 0
Superfine do. ,, ,, ... 9 0

The above are highly recommended; they are secured in boxes impervious to insect, and retain their properties in all climates, and are particularly adapted for gentlemen in camp or at stations.

Swan Quills.

(Very large barrels and altogether the largest sized Pens in use).

Superfine Extra (the very best procurable), bundle of 25 ..... 6 0

Grove Quills, best quality.

Exceedingly fine and small, adapted for Planing and Mapping, in bundles of 25 ..... 1 0

Improved Italian White Quill Pens,

Ready for use, and contained in richly illuminated and embossed boxes.

Good Quality, per box of 25 ..... 1 0
Superior do. ,, ,, ... 2 0
Superfine do ,, ,, ... 2 0
Superfine Extra, in rich fancy box of 25..... 2 8

BEST BLACK INK in white stone bottles of improved make, fitted with patent stoppers of cork and Gutta Percha, which are not required to be drawn but simply turned like a tap. Pints ten annas per bottle; Quarts, One Rupee per bottle.

BLUE BLACK INK.—This ink is the most indelible that can be made, and is specially adapted for valuable documents in this country. Pints, one Rupee per bottle; Quarts, one Rupee ten annas; small size No. 1, eight annas.

ULTRAMARINE BLUE INK, in quarts, pints, and small size; same prices as above (Blue Black.)

CARMINE INK.—This Ink is the finest of the red color, and is very brilliant and clear; same prices as above (Blue Black,) but in half size bottles.

RED INK, good Office Ink of the same quality as used in Her Majesty's Government Offices at home, in quarts, pints, and half pints, the same prices as above (Blue Black.)

COPYING INK, in quarts and pints only, Rs. 2-8 and 1-4.

POWDERS FOR MAKING INK; the extreme portability and perfect safety with which the compositions can be satisfied, has in many instances given it a preference over the liquid ink in bottles, the process of converting the powder into good ink is fully described in a printed paper with each box, which can be sent by Bhanghy Dak or even *post* to any part of India for two annas extra. Each box will be found to contan sufficient powder to make a pint of strong ink, by simply mixing that quantity of water with it. Price for one pint Powder of Black ink, four annas. Do. do. Red ink, six annas.

STATIONERY.

Superfine Note Paper.

Superfine Octavo or Medium sized, Thick, Cream tinted, Satin surface Note paper. Per packet of Five quires .....Rs. 2 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100. ..... 1 4
Superfine Albert, or small sized, Thick, Cream tinted, Satin surface Note paper. Per packet of Five quires 1 12
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above. Per box of 100. ..... 1 0
Superfine Queen's, or extra small sized, Thick, Cream tinted Satin surface Note paper. Per packet of Five quires 1 8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above. Per box of 100..... 1 0
Superfine Octavo or Medium, Sized, Thick, Blue tinted, Satin surface, Note Paper. Per packet of Five quires 2 0
Superfine Albert, or small sized ditto. Per packet of Five quires 1 12
Superfine do. Queen's or extra small size do. do.... 1 8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit any of the above. Per box of 100 .....Rs. 1 and 1 4
Superfine thick, Satin surface, Octavo or Medium sized Note paper, either Rose, Amber or Violet tints. Per packet of Five quires 2 0
Superfine do. Albert or small size Note paper, either Rose, Amber or Violet tints. Per packet of Five quires 1 12
Superfine do. Queen's or extra small size Note paper, either Rose, Amber or Violet tints. Per packet of Five quires 1 8
Envelopes to suit any of the above sizes and tints. Per packet of 100. ..... Rs. 1 and 1 4

OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Extra Superfine thin Linear Tinted Stationery.

This Stationery is unequalled for its elegance and utility. By a peculiar process in manufacture, faint lines are formed in the substance, thus forming a guide for the Pen. It is manufactured in two sizes.

Note Full Size, extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted.

Cream or White Tint, per packet of Five quires. 1 12
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 ..... 1 4

Letter Full Size, extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted.

Cream or White Tint, per Packet of five quires... 3 8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100..... 1 8

Note Full-size. Extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted Stationery in the various Tints, Blueish, Roseate, Amber or Chamois, and Violet; with Envelopes to suit, can be had at the same price as the Cream or White Tint, viz., *per Packet of Five quires* 1 12
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100..... 1 4
Letter Size Extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted Stationery, in the various Tints, Blueish, Roseate, Amber or Chamois, and Violet, with Envelopes to suit, can be had at the same price as the Cream or White Tint, viz., *per Packet of Five quires* 3 8
Adhesive Envelopes per box of 100..... 1 8

* *Fine Clarified Gum Water, or Liquid Cement.*

Alike useful in the Office, and in the Artist's studio, in bottles, price, each, Rs. 1 0

MOURNING STATIONERY.

HERBERT & Co.
Wholesale General Importers.
Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY.

TINNED LEAD OR COMPOSITION PIPES.—Service Pipes laid down by experienced Plumbers at the following rates, which include two of Lambert's Best Brass Cocks, Stop Cock Box, Fee and Labour.

For lengths of 50 to 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot ..... As. 14
¾ ,, ,, ... Rs. 1 0 as.
1 ,, ,, ... ,, 1 2 ,,
1 ,, ,, ... ,, 1 6 ,,

For length of over 100 feet—

½ inch, per foot ..... As. 12
¾ ,, ,, ... ,, 14
1 ,, ,, ... Rs. 1 0 as.
1¼ ,, ,, ... ,, 1 4 ,,

Specimens of the Pipe and Cocks may be seen at the Office of this paper.

Apply to G. BURSTALL & Co.

Chinchpoogly.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a detail of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

MCCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, No. 1, Church Gate Street, COLLARD AND COLLARD'S PIANO FORTES.—The undersigned have the utmost gratification in announcing the safe arrival per *Morayshire*, of a few of the above Instruments. They consist of,

SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 6½ Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.

A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each of these superb and in every way desirable Instruments.

MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Sole Dealers in these Instruments.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wines, and Spirits are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and genuine remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London: And sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee and Kotree.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased the splendid Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco case.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Cruet Frames in Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English and Foreign Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.
Watches made to order.	

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, established 1851.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for the payment.

PER "SALSETTE."

RECEIVED OVERLAND.—The Edinburgh Review for Jan. 1862. .....Rs. 4 8
The Quarterly Review ..... ditto. 4 8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 44, July, December 1861 ..... 4 8
Ranking's Abstract of Medical Science, vol. 34, ditto 4 12
The Family Friend. July—December 1861 ..... 2 0
Chamber's Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences, vol. 3..... 13 8
Journal, vol. 16, July—Dec. 1861... 3 8
Illustrated London News, vol. 39 ditto..... 13 8
Punch, vol. 41, ditto..... 6 8
Once a Week, vol. 5, ditto..... 5 12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 4, ditto..... 5 12
Sunday at Home, 1861 ..... 4 8
Leisure Hour, 1861 ..... 4 8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 27, July—Dec. 1861. 3 0
London Journal, vol. 34, ditto ... 3 8
Percival's Hippopathology, 6 parts..... 58 12
Memoirs of Queen Hortense, Mother of Napoleon III. Compiled by L. Wraxall & R. Wehran. 2 vols..... 15 12
Many Thoughts on Many Things: being a treasury of reference, &c. &c. By H. Southgate. 3rd Edition 9 8
Essays in History and Art. By R. H. Patterson, author of "New Revolution; or, the Napoleonic Policy in Europe" 9 0
Notes on the Chase of the Wild Red Deer in the counties of Devon & Somerset, &c. By C. P. Collyns 12 0
London Labour and the London Poor. Those that will not work 8 0
Medals of the British Army, and how they were won. By T. Carter. Division III. India, China, &c. 5 8
The Tiger Slayer. By G. Aimard 2 12
Nugæ Criticæ, Occasional Papers written at the Seaside. By Shirley 6 12
The Proverbs of Scotland, &c. By A. Hislop ... 4 8
The West Indies: their social and religious condition. By E. B. Underhill..... 6 8
The Border Rifles. By G. Aimard..... 2 12
The Fire Ships. Tale of the last naval war. 3 vols. By W. H. G. Kingston 21 0
The Historical Finger-Post: a handy book of terms, phrases, epithets, cognomens, allusions, &c., in connection with universal history, &c. &c. By Sholto Douglas 2 12
The Romance of the Forum; or, Narratives, &c. from courts of justice. By P. Burke, Sergeant-at-law 3 12
Beaten Paths, and those who trod them. 2 vols. By T. G. Grattan..... 15 12
Canary Bird; a story of town life in the 17th century. A sequel to Amos Clark. By W. Pit lips..... 1 8
The Northern Circuit: or brief notes of Sweden, Finland, and Russia 3 12
The Favorite Story Book; comprising original tales for young people. By Andersen, Mary Howitt, the Brothers Grimin, &c. 3 8
Prairie Flower: Adventures on the Indian border. By G. Aimard..... 2 12
Thirty-Three Years in Tasmania and Victoria. By G. T. Lloyd 6 8
Astronomical Discourses. By the late T. Chalmers, D. D..... 9 12
28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums for year 1856.....£151,73.
Do. do. 1857..... 175,00
Do. do 1858..... 196,14
Do. do 1859..... 228,31.

RESERVED FUND, £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business